

Herald Tribune

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Algeria... 4.00 Dn. Israel... 1.50 Dn. Norway... 4.00 N.K.
Austria... 17.5 S. Italy... 1.00 Dn. Oman... 0.70 N.K.
Belgium... 0.60 Dn. Jordan... 0.50 Dn. Portugal... 0.60 Dn.
Bolivia... 0.50 Dn. Kenya... 0.50 Dn. Qatar... 0.50 Dn.
Canada... 0.50 Dn. Kuwait... 0.50 Dn. Saudi Arabia... 0.50 Dn.
Cyprus... 0.50 Dn. Lebanon... 0.50 Dn. South Africa... 0.50 Dn.
Denmark... 0.50 Dn. Libya... 0.50 Dn. Spain... 0.50 Dn.
Egypt... 0.50 Dn. Luxembourg... 0.50 Dn. Sweden... 0.50 Dn.
Finland... 0.50 Dn. Monaco... 0.50 Dn. Switzerland... 0.50 Dn.
France... 0.50 Dn. Netherlands... 0.50 Dn. Turkey... 0.50 Dn.
Germany... 0.50 Dn. Oman... 0.50 Dn. U.A.E... 0.50 Dn.
Greece... 0.50 Dn. Pakistan... 0.50 Dn. U.S.A. (incl. Alaska)... 0.50 Dn.
Hong Kong... 0.50 Dn. Philippines... 0.50 Dn. Yugoslavia... 0.50 Dn.
India... 0.50 Dn. Singapore... 0.50 Dn. Zaire... 0.50 Dn.



SOVEREIGNTY TALKS — Sir Edward Youde, the governor of Hong Kong, arrived in Beijing on Monday for a second round of talks on the future of the British colony. China wants to regain sovereignty by 1997, when Britain's lease runs out.

Fighting Erupts in Western Sahara Between Morocco and Insurgents

RABAT, Morocco — Major fighting has erupted in the Western Sahara for the first time in 18 months, just as the Organization of African Unity consulted King Hassan II of Morocco about holding a referendum in the disputed territory.

The Moroccan news agency MAP said Monday that 50 Polisario guerrillas had been killed Sunday when 1,000 of them fought against the Moroccan garrison at M'sied in the north. The agency reported Moroccan casualties as two dead and 30 wounded.

The Polisario said in a statement

received Monday by the Algerian news agency APS that its units had launched a large-scale attack against at M'sied. It gave no details of casualties.

The statement said the attack followed "the growing intransigence of the Moroccan regime, which refuses the road to peace, believing in a so-called military victory after receiving sophisticated support in logistics from its protectors in the last two years."

It was the first major clash reported by the Moroccans since Jan. 11, 1982.

The Polisario has been fighting for independence for the Western Sahara for seven years.

The attack was launched the day an OAU mission left Morocco after delivering a message to King Hassan II from Mengistu Haile Mariam, Ethiopia's leader and the current chairman of the organization, about discussing moves for a peaceful settlement of the conflict.

Last month, the OAU called on Morocco to negotiate directly with the Polisario and hold a referendum on the fate of the territory.

In a national broadcast on Saturday, King Hassan said that if a referendum vote went against Morocco he would never give the Sahara "on a golden platter to a rabble of mercenaries."

U.S. Aide, Salvadoran Rebels Fail To Meet

By Lydia Chavez
New York Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — Richard B. Stone, the U.S. special envoy to Central America, failed to meet with Salvadoran rebels, cut short his trip to the region and headed to Washington on Sunday without explanation.

Mr. Stone arrived in El Salvador Sunday afternoon from Costa Rica, where he had been expected to meet with the rebels Friday. He met briefly with President Alvaro Magaña and then left for Washington.



Richard B. Stone, the U.S. special envoy, in San Salvador, after a Costa Rican meeting with guerrillas was called off.

When asked if Mr. Stone's visit to the area was a failure, a U.S. Embassy official responded, "It was hoped that a meeting would take place, and one was scheduled."

The officials declined to reveal who Mr. Stone planned to meet in Costa Rica, saying the issue was "too sensitive."

[Upon arriving at Andrews Air Force Base, near Washington, early Monday morning, Mr. Stone refused to comment on what went wrong with his plans to meet with the leftist guerrilla leaders in San José, the Costa Rican capital, The Associated Press reported.]

"[Until] I have a chance to report to the secretary of state and President Reagan," Mr. Stone said, "it would be inappropriate to make any comment on the trip."

In San José, Salvadoran rebel organizations said that a meeting between the guerrillas' political leaders and Mr. Stone had been prevented by matters of procedure.

The statement did not elaborate on the nature of the problem. But Costa Rican government sources said that it was a disagreement among the rebels, rather than with the U.S. side, that prevented the talks from taking place.

Included in the Salvadoran delegation that convened in San José before Mr. Stone's arrival were Ruben Zamora, who directs the political and diplomatic section of the Democratic Revolutionary Front, which coordinates the guerrillas' political organizations, and Guillermo Ungo, the head of the front, and a vice president of the Socialist International.

Official Costa Rican sources were quoted in San José on Saturday as saying that plans for talks between Mr. Stone and the Salvadoran rebels broke down almost immediately Friday.

The sources said that resistance to any talks with the U.S. envoy

Poland's Sejm To Meet Soon On Martial Law; Repeal Likely

By Thomas W. Netter
The Associated Press

WARSAW — Parliament will convene within two weeks to take up the issue of martial law, the speaker said Monday, and there are indications it will be repealed.

Piotr Stefanek, speaker of the parliament, or Sejm, said in a televised interview that the meeting "to regulate the matter of martial law" would probably take place just before Poland's national day on July 22.

"This meeting of the Sejm will be the most important," Mr. Stefanek said.

His announcement coincided with a statement by Cardinal Józef Glemp, returning from an 11-day visit to the Vatican, that he expected martial law to be lifted by the national holiday.

Also on Monday, government-controlled news organizations asserted it was time for repeal.

Poland's government imposed martial law Dec. 13, 1981, and suspended the independent trade union Solidarity. The union was banned the following October and martial law was partially lifted in December 1982.

A full repeal of martial law would mean a formal end to military rule.

However, political and administrative mechanisms would remain in place. Other severe restrictions were made permanent by amendments to the penal code.

Mr. Stefanek said parliament would also consider other amendments to the constitution and that the session would last two days. He gave no other details.

Cardinal Glemp, primate of the Roman Catholic Church in Poland, said an amnesty for Solidarity members and advisers Solidarity might accompany repeal of martial law.

When asked if the action would be taken on national day, Cardinal Glemp said at an airport news conference: "I think that this holiday is related to the expectation of lifting martial law."

"I think that the amnesty will be the result of lifting martial law," Cardinal Glemp added. "The amnesty is general and the acts of abolition will be specific."

Cardinal Glemp's comment indicated some unionists or Solidarity

advisers imprisoned or held for trial since the crackdown might not be freed.

Warsaw has been rife with rumors that parliament would meet July 20 and 21, and that Communist party and government chief, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, would propose an end to martial law.

A Western diplomat agreed that the signs of a repeal were growing, but he cautioned that General Jaruzelski might want to wait until the Aug. 31 anniversary of the 1980 agreements that created Solidarity.

"There is nothing extraordinary in the hypothesis that martial law will be lifted by the 22d of this month," the diplomat said. "We do think that martial law will be lifted soon. But whether it is on July 22 or after August is anybody's guess. But the movement is there."

A Communist Party report has said conditions in Poland have stabilized, and the government-backed front, the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, or PRON, issued a plea for an amnesty and an end to martial law.

The Polish official press agency PAP added fuel to speculation Sunday with an optimistic commentary. Carried by Polish radio Monday, it said "the long-awaited moment has come to draw the final conclusion from all this," suggesting that the conclusion to be drawn would be the formal lifting of martial law.

Newspaper commentaries Monday also said the political front's appeal should be heeded.

The government daily Rzeczpospolita said: "The analysis of sociopolitical realities accompanying the appeal lets us suspect the initiative to lift martial law will be fully accepted by the authorities."

Kremlin Disappointed by Kohl Visit

Officials Irked by Chancellor's Overtures to East Germany
By Dusko Doder
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The visit here last week of Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany produced keen disappointment for the Soviet leaders.

Mr. Kohl's talks with President Yuri V. Andropov are deemed a failure, and not only because of the absence of understanding on the question of new U.S. nuclear missiles to be deployed in Western Europe.

In contrast to his Social Democratic predecessors, Willy Brandt and Helmut Schmidt, Mr. Kohl had no new position to offer because he had already aligned himself without reservation with the Reagan administration's position.

That was anticipated, however, and Mr. Andropov canceled his scheduled meetings with the chancellor last Monday in a way calculated to express disappointment.

But while Moscow had anticipated disappointment, it was nevertheless surprised by the chancellor's firmness and annoyed by his public discussion of the question of German unity.

Moreover, there is a feeling here that Mr. Kohl's smooth performance gave him a tactical advantage. Despite the absence of any progress, Mr. Kohl's long discussion with Mr. Andropov and other Soviet leaders can be interpreted as a demonstration that he had made

the effort to promote a compromise on the question of scheduled deployment of 572 Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe.

West German diplomats said that in itself constituted a significant achievement for the chancellor.

But what the Russians found particularly irksome was Mr. Kohl's talk of the ultimate goal of German unity.

From Moscow's point of view, the talk about German unity was designed to create trouble between the Soviet Union and East Germany. It was preceded by a credit of one billion Deutsche marks that the Kohl government extended to East Germany two weeks ago. The credit is to be provided at a nominal rate of interest and is not linked to any specific projects or purchases.

Subsequently, Franz Josef Strauss, one of the leading conservative politicians in West Germany, proposed to visit East Germany and call on its leader, Erich Honecker.

The Russians see all this as a West German attempt to influence the East Germans. Given the geopolitical realities, it is not likely

that such a ploy could work. But Moscow cannot afford to be negligent on the issue.

In this context, both sides have revived memories of World War II and their bitterness. As a result, Bonn's Ostpolitik, developed by Mr. Brandt and Mr. Schmidt, is now placed under a severe strain.

Pravda, commenting Sunday on the visit, focused exclusively on Mr. Kohl's support for the missile deployment but hinted at the broader question of Soviet-West German relations.

"Is it really possible to go along a one-way road in opposite directions — to strive for the development of good relations with the Soviet Union and at the same time to place nuclear offensive weapons against it on one's territory?" Pravda asked.

"Good prospects" for bilateral relations "were clouded by the oncoming threat of a new twist in the arms race in Europe whose consequences are difficult to predict," it said. "The chancellor acted as if he had never heard about the inevitably negative consequences that the deployment of rockets would have on the relations between our countries."

From public and private Soviet comments it is clear that Moscow views the outcome of Mr. Kohl's visit as an end to a "special relationship" it had maintained with Bonn for more than a decade.

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119 Are Killed As Plane Crashes In South Ecuador

The Associated Press

QUITO, Ecuador — A jetliner crashed into a mountain and exploded in flames while attempting to land at the southern city of Cuenca on Monday, killing 119 persons aboard. It was Ecuador's worst aviation disaster.

The civil aviation director, General Eduardo Duran, said an investigation into possible sabotage had been ordered after a Cuenca radio station reported that witnesses had seen the plane explode before crashing.

But aviation officials said they could not confirm the radio report of the explosion, and the station later dropped reports of an explosion before the crash and said only that "the plane burst into flames when it hit the side of a mountain."

The Boeing 737 was on a scheduled 40-minute flight from Quito to Cuenca, 250 miles (400 kilometers) south of the Ecuadorian capital. It carried 112 passengers and a crew of seven, the aviation authorities said.

Most were believed to be Ecuadorian civilians.

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U.S. Is Thought Likely to Retaliate Over Airport Sanctions by Chinese

By Michael Parks
Los Angeles Times Service

BEIJING — A 15-year-old American schoolgirl flying from Japan to join her family in London was pulled off an airplane while it refueled here recently and told that before she could leave she must pay a \$1,000 fine for not having a Chinese transit visa.

In tears, unable to pay and facing the prospect of being held by Chinese immigration authorities for an offense of which she was unaware, the girl was finally rescued by Pakistan International Airlines' Beijing manager, who arranged for payment.

It was the latest of perhaps 20 such incidents during the past six months and appears likely to prompt U.S. retaliation.

According to informed sources in Beijing, the State Department has recommended to the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service that all Chinese citizens on airplanes that land in the United States to refuel be similarly required to get transit visas. If they fail to do so, the airline would be fined \$1,000 a person. The new regulation is expected to be announced in Washington shortly.

Only a few Chinese are likely to be affected, mostly officials flying between Japan and Europe via Anchorage. The Chinese would be placed in the same category as trans-

velers from North Korea, Vietnam, Cuba and Iraq.

Chinese who change planes or stay for a day or two in the United States are already required to have transit visas, as are all foreign nationals. Beijing has said that its actions were reciprocal measures, "although U.S. diplomats in Beijing protested there is a significant difference between not leaving the airplane or transit lounge and staying over for a day or two."

The Chinese action has led to angry confrontations at Beijing International Airport as American passengers, including a diplomat, have been pulled off Pakistan International Airlines planes during refueling stops and fined \$1,000 each if they do not have transit visas.

Those who have refused to pay, or did not have the money, were held in the airport hotel, generally overnight but occasionally for as long as three days, and sent back to Pakistan or Japan to restart their trip, either with a visa or via another route.

U.S. Embassy protests have been virtually ignored by the Chinese Foreign Ministry, according to informed Western diplomats.

The Chinese action, apparently stems, the sources said, from an incident in San Francisco in September 1981, when five Chinese officials on their way to Vancouver arrived without transit visas.

CAAC, the Chinese national airline, was told to take them back or pay a fine of \$1,000 for each of the five. After a day of discussion, the airline agreed to pay the fine, and did so a year later.

The Chinese airline has declined to sign an agreement with the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service under which its passengers could enter the United States without visas if they were transferring within two days to another flight outside the United States. This agreement would make the airline responsible for them while they are in the United States and for their departure, and diplomats in Beijing said China appears reluctant to have its airline accept such obligations for travelers from other countries.

Virtually all Chinese officials traveling to Canada or to Latin America fly first to the United States on CAAC to conserve foreign exchange, and the U.S. Embassy in Beijing issues an average of 150 transit visas a month for such travel.

Beijing's action, which is directed only at U.S. citizens, may be aimed at getting U.S. agreement to drop the requirement for transit visas altogether, according to Western diplomats, who say that this is extremely unlikely as only Canadians now have permission to transit without visas.



Bezuayhe Tesema with her mother. It is unlikely that the Ethiopian child has survived the famine in Africa.

The Children Suffer Babies Die First in African Drought

By Jay Ross
Washington Post Service

ZWI HAMUSIT, Ethiopia — By the time you read this, Bezuayhe Tesema, a 2-year-old wisp of skin and bones, will certainly be dead.

At the Zwi Hamusit "shelter" late in May, Bezuayhe weighed less than 9½ pounds (4½ kilograms).

This is the second of four articles on the famine in Africa.

and was only 24 inches (61 centimeters) long. The average healthy baby in the United States usually reaches that weight a month or two after birth and would be three times her weight by age 2.

Suffering from pneumonia, often one of the harbingers of death in childhood malnutrition, Bezuayhe had lost more than 10 ounces (283 grams) since her last weighing two months before.

Her tiny ribs protruded against her shriveled skin; her arms were like toothpicks. Flies covered her eyes and almost as much of Bezuayhe's body as her ragged clothes. They also crawled in the cup of milk she was too weak to drink, despite her mother's pleading efforts.

Birtukan Metefiria, a nutritionist

with the World Vision International relief team, made it clear that she was dying.

Bezuayhe was one of the worst cases of malnutrition in several relief centers in northern Ethiopia, where tens of thousands of people face starvation in a new famine in Africa.

She was one of 84 severely malnourished children at the makeshift camp receiving "intensive" feeding in an effort to keep them alive, according to Denekke Wayu, a health assistant for World Vision, a voluntary relief organization with headquarters in Monrovia, California.

More than 380 other children were receiving "supplementary" feeding for a less critical state of malnutrition. Children are put on the intensive feeding program if the circumference of their arms is five inches or less.

Most of the children under 5 in the camp were classified malnourished, meaning their height and weight were less than 80 percent of the norm.

The situation at Zwi Hamusit could be a forerunner of widespread starvation unless great international relief efforts are mounted.

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Spain Debates Law to Regulate Parochial Schools

By John Darnton
New York Times Service

MADRID — The Spanish government, venturing into a head-on conflict with the Roman Catholic Church, is working on legislation to change the operations and character of thousands of parochial schools.

The new law would change the system for state subsidies to the schools, regulate standards for student admission and hiring of teachers, and give parents and students a powerful voice in administrative decisions.

The law poses potentially far-reaching effects, since a third of all Spanish pupils attend religious schools. Most are run along traditional lines, with strict discipline, total control vested in the administration, a heavy emphasis on Roman Catholic doctrine and few modern subjects.

The conservative, church-oriented press calls the furor over the law "the scholastic war." The bill, titled the Law of the Right to Education, has been approved in draft form by the cabinet and will come up in parliament in the fall.

Since the Socialists have a commanding majority, passage is certain. Already the battle lines are drawn, with the government on one side and the conservative Popular Alliance Party and various Catholic groups such as the Association of Catholic Parents and Teachers on the other.

The struggle, most observers believe, will be even more bitter than the battle over the government's bill to remove criminal penalties in cases of therapeutic abortions.

The government says it is out to modernize and make rational the educational system, which is split between public and private schools, to "bring it into the 20th century."

"In a modern society, tolerant and pluralistic, schools can no longer be what they were 30 years ago," said José María Maravall, minister of education and science.

The opponents of the law make much of what they call "the right to choose a Catholic-inspired education" and denounce the law as unwarranted state interference.

The hidden motive, those groups suggest, is to secularize education or to starve out the religious schools so that the ability of parents to

select a religious or secular education for their children will be subverted.

"They are copying the line of Eurocommunism," said María José Fernández, vice president of the Spanish Federation of Religious Instruction. "In no other country with a system of state subsidies are such conditions imposed on the schools' administration."

His assertion is disputed by government officials, who say that the new law simply sets down minimum standards and regulations for private schools that want to continue receiving money from the state.

In a sense, the issue is a byproduct of the years of neglect for social services under the nearly 40 years of Franco dictatorship. With a woefully inadequate number of public schools, the church was given major rights and responsibilities in the field of education for both practical and ideological reasons. The church's influence, even at university level, gave it considerable power in shaping Spanish society.

Today, with universal and compulsory education up until the age of 14, the public system (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

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U.K. Seamen Bar Dumping

LONDON — Seamen blocked government plans Monday to dump nuclear waste in the Atlantic by boycotting a ship headed to sea southwest of England. The National Union of Seamen urged the government to call a two-year halt to nuclear waste disposal while scientists assessed its likely effect on the environment.

Iceland Keeps Low Profile in Strong Defense Links to U.S.

By Peter Osnes

Washington Post Service

KEFLAVIK, Iceland — Any list of American postwar military client-states would include embattled countries like Israel and South Korea, for a time South Vietnam and Cambodia, and now, El Salvador.

Yet Iceland, the nation that actually relies more than any in the world on a U.S. military presence for its security, is rarely spoken of as an American dependent. A low profile is crucial to preserving a relationship that is vital to both parties.

Strategically located at the crossroads of North Atlantic shipping lanes in an increasingly busy area for Soviet air and naval activity, Iceland is the only member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization that has no armed forces of its own. The government's sole weapons belong to a tiny six-vessel Coast Guard intended to shoot away fish poachers.

Iceland's entire defense, therefore — and for that matter a substantial part of its fishing-based economy — is supported by the United States and has been almost continuously since Iceland became a sovereign state in 1944. With a population of only about 230,000, Iceland is a minuscule in many respects.

But underwritten by the United States, it manages to play a full part in European councils, while protect-

ing with vaunted Nordic vigilance its distinctive national character.

These unique and deliberately unsung ties were refurbished last week when Vice President George Bush visited Iceland for talks on security issues. Mr. Bush also took time to give a rousing pep talk to the 3,000 American military personnel and their families based on an uninviting, windswept lava plain.

To coincide with Mr. Bush's visit, the United States and Iceland signed an agreement for construction of a new civilian-military air terminal at Keflavik with about \$20 million authorized by the U.S. Congress. The go-ahead for the project is evidence that periodic efforts by Iceland's leftist political parties to evict the United States have, for now, plainly been abandoned.

In 1974 an Icelandic government invoked the cancellation clause in the defense agreement that was signed with the United States in 1951. But the crisis subsided — in large part because of a petition signed by a quarter of the country's population opposing the move — and succeeding governments of various political casts have left the subject pretty much alone.

There are several reasons why. Probably the most important is that given its size and resources, Iceland simply could not mount a meaningful defense of its own and has no desire to replace U.S. forces with any others.

"No independent country wants a foreign force on its territory," said Prime Minister Steingurimur Hermannsson, Mr. Hermannsson noted, in an analogy often used in Iceland, that the 3,000 American military people living less than an hour's drive from the capital, Reykjavik, is, in Icelandic terms, the equivalent of about three million foreign troops being stationed in the vicinity of Washington.

But, Mr. Hermannsson said, ask Icelanders whether they would prefer another national force to Americans, "perhaps Germans, French or even Scandinavians, the answer would be absolutely not."

Recognizing that national sensibilities are the major cause of Iceland's ambivalence about the American presence, the United States goes to considerable lengths to restrain its visibility.

Off base, no uniforms are permitted and there is a "downtown" curfew for younger enlisted men.

But while the United States does its best to be ignored, the Soviet Union has adopted exactly the opposite tack with Iceland. According to the figures kept by naval intelligence, the number of Soviet planes and sea vessels sighted in and above Iceland's frigid waters has been increasing steadily. But the biggest upsurge has been in submarine operations.

"The growth in Soviet submarine deployments is

awesome," Keflavik's commander, Rear Admiral Ronald F. Mayrort, told an Icelandic audience recently.

Over a 10-year period, he said, the number of Soviet nuclear powered submarines passing Iceland has increased by about 300 percent.

Numbers such as those, designed to justify American involvement, have to be taken on faith. But there is no doubt about the growing size of Moscow's diplomatic contingent in Reykjavik. The Soviet mission is by far the largest in Iceland, with more than 80 people, more than four times the number of Americans at the U.S. Embassy.

Moscow's most important hold on the Icelanders is the fact that it sells them about 60 percent of the oil they need. While that amount has been declining recently, it still represents considerable economic leverage.

Overall, the record of U.S. relations with its military clients in recent decades has been unstable, sometimes as in Indochina, tragically so.

But in Iceland, there appears to be widespread recognition for now that the Russians need to be countered in the north Atlantic and that only the United States is capable of doing so, under the internationalist guise of NATO.

WORLD BRIEFS

Prime Minister of Nepal Resigns

KATMANDU, Nepal (UPI) — Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa, the first prime minister elected under Nepal's parliamentary system, resigned Monday following a defeat in a no-confidence vote in the National Assembly.

Amid charges of widespread official corruption and government ineptitude, Mr. Thapa was defeated in the vote on the motion by the opposition, 108-17. Five hours later, the government was dissolved and an election for a prime minister was scheduled Tuesday.

The collapse of the government occurred after 22 of Mr. Thapa's 35 cabinet ministers, including his closest allies, resigned to protest the prime minister's economic policies and alleged malfeasance. The forced resignation represents a victory for advocates of a liberalization and appears to reflect an attempt by King Birendra to encourage democracy.

Chinese, in U.S., Seek Nuclear Pact

BEIJING (UPI) — A high-level Chinese delegation is in Washington to discuss a nuclear cooperation agreement that would allow U.S. companies to sell nuclear technology to China for the first time. Chinese officials said Monday.

In Washington, a State Department spokesman confirmed the arrival of the Chinese delegation and said they would make a courtesy call Monday on Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth W. Dam.

A statement issued by China's State Commission for Science and Technology suggested that the United States has already drafted a proposed agreement, an indication the secretive talks are further along than has been revealed. U.S. companies have been barred from selling nuclear technology to China because of its refusal to sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty banning the spread of nuclear weapons.

Gulf Oil Spill Is Called 'Catastrophic'

GLAND, Switzerland (AP) — Pollution by the continuing oil spill in the Gulf has taken "catastrophic" proportions, threatening long-lasting damage to freshwater supplies and marine life, according to a survey released Monday by the World Wildlife Fund.

The wildlife fund said oil is continuing to be spilled underwater at an estimated rate of 1,200 barrels a day since last March from three wells in Iran's offshore Nowruz field. Efforts to cap the wells have been thwarted by the war between Iran and Iraq. Contamination of the water has forced closure of desalination plants or curtailment of operations in several Saudi communities and threatens other plants from Kuwait to Oman, the survey said.

Although scientists have not been able to make a detailed examination of the environmental damage, the survey said, they have spotted about 30 dolphins or sea cows on eastern Gulf beaches; the sea cows are believed to represent almost the entire Gulf population of this rare marine mammal. According to the survey, the scientists have also recorded unusually high numbers of dead marine turtles, dolphins, fish, sea snakes, and birds on the beaches, presumed to be victims of the spill. A spokesman for the fund said the survey was based on information received from independent researchers whom he declined to name.

IRA Bombs Precede Orange Day

BELFAST (UPI) — Irish Republican Army firebombs exploded Monday across Northern Ireland in a campaign to disrupt Tuesday's Orange Day parades, a Protestant celebration.

Police reported no injuries in the attacks, which occurred in Belfast and towns to the south — Killybeg, Castledawson and Downpatrick. More than 100,000 Protestants are expected to take part in 27 parades to commemorate the Battle of the Boyne, fought in 1690 between Roman Catholic forces of King James and the Protestant forces of King William of Orange.

Bonn Spells Out Loan Concessions

BONN (Reuters) — Heinrich Windelen, the West German minister for inter-German affairs, Monday spelled out the concessions expected from East Germany in return for a 1-billion Deutsche mark (\$400,000) credit approved by Bonn last month.

At the same time, Franz Josef Strauss, the conservative Bavarian premier who normally urges a hard line toward the East, said he did not rule out a meeting with the East German leader, Erich Honecker, later this month.

Mr. Windelen, in an interview to be published Tuesday in the mass circulation Bild Zeitung, said he expects an easing of traffic restrictions, more human contacts, a substantial lowering of the minimum exchange rate for Western visitors to East Germany and more permit East German pensioners to visit relatives in the West.

Genscher Briefs U.S. on Soviet Ta

WASHINGTON (Compiled Dispatches) — West Germany's foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, briefed Secretary of State George Shultz and President Ronald Reagan Monday on last week's meeting Moscow between Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Soviet officials.

In an interview released Monday in West Germany, Mr. Genscher said, "I will tell President Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz of our impression that the Soviet Union wants dependable ties to the Federal Republic of Germany and the entire West." Mr. Genscher told Bild newspaper that he based his opinion on the reception that he and Mr. Kohl received in Moscow last week.

U.S. officials said they were particularly interested in President Yuri V. Andropov's reported suggestion that talks on medium-range missile be extended. The talks are due to adjourn Thursday for a two-month break. In the newspaper interview, Mr. Genscher said the talks in Moscow confirmed his conviction that the West should negotiate intensively with the Soviet Union in the next few months on disarmament and cooperation.

Message Reported in Italy Abduction

ROME (AP) — The suspected kidnapper of teen-age girl reportedly held as ransom for Mehmet Ali Agca's freedom has offered indications that she is still alive, the Rome daily Paese Sera reported Monday.

The reply followed an appeal Sunday by Pope John Paul II, who said he was doing "all that is humanly possible" to help in the case of Emanuela Orlandi, 15, the daughter of a Vatican employee missing since June 22.

The pro-Catholic daily said that a caller, who spoke imperfect Italian, directed editors to Leonardo da Vinci airport. They found a photocopy of a message from Emanuela to her parents hidden in a small religious shrine there. "Dear mamma and papa, don't worry about me. I am fine," said the note, which was written on a school document that belonged to Emanuela. Police sources said it appeared to be genuine but could have been written any time.

Seoul Says 1,856 Families Reunited

SEOUL (Reuters) — A total of 1,856 families separated by the Korean War have been reunited by a television program that lasted on and off for 10 days, the state-run Korea Broadcasting System said Monday.

The response to a planned two-hour program to reunite 10 families was so great that the station scrapped most scheduled programs to make way for up to 10 hours a day of reunion requests, it said. Similar programs will be run weekly, it said.

It added that three families found relatives living in the United States through a satellite linkup over the weekend with a Korean television station in Los Angeles.

Psychiatrists Honor Soviet Dissident

VIENNA (UPI) — The World Psychiatric Association has named a Soviet dissident an honorary member and accepted the resignations of the Soviet, Czechoslovak and Bulgarian psychiatric associations.

The association, meeting Sunday before the formal opening Monday of the congress, named the dissident Soviet psychiatrist Anatoli Koryagin an honorary member. Two years ago he was sentenced to seven years in prison and five years in internal exile for publicizing the abuse of psychiatry for political purposes.

For the Record

BEIRUT (Reuters) — At least 22,000 Sunni Muslims gathered for prayers in a West Beirut sports stadium Monday to mark the end of the holy month of Ramadan. It was said to be one of Lebanon's biggest Islamic gatherings in memory.

BONN (AP) — Chancellor Helmut Kohl and his wife, Hannelore, will visit Israel from Aug. 31 to Sept. 4, the Bonn press information office said Monday. The visit, announced earlier, will be the first by a West German chancellor since Willy Brandt's trip to Israel in 1973.

Chad Appeals To France to Send Troops

The Associated Press

NDJAMENA, Chad — Chad issued a call Monday for "as many French troops as can be sent" to bolster government forces who were reported fighting in the streets for control of the vital northeastern city of Abbeché.

Information Minister Soumaila Mahamat, making the Chadian government's most direct appeal for French military intervention, said French troops, aircraft and logistical support were needed to "counterbalance" the monthlong offensive by Libyan-backed insurgents.

He said French-supplied weapons had been deployed at Abbeché, where government forces clashed Monday with the insurgents, who are nominally led by former President Goukouni Oueddei. Mr. Mahamat said the two sides shared control of the city of 30,000 people, which anchors the crucial east-west supply route to Ndjamena, the capital of the former French colony.

Meanwhile, Radio Bardai, Mr. Goukouni's radio station in northern Chad, said the rebel forces still controlled Abbeché and claimed to have defeated the government forces.

In their drive, the rebels have won control of more than a third of Chad. A Western analyst monitoring developments in the fighting said that to turn the advantage, government forces must recapture Abbeché, the country's second most strategic city, and take the offensive.

In Dakar, Senegal, an Organization of African Unity delegation headed by Peter Onu, interim secretary-general of the OAU, and Goshu Wolde, the Ethiopian foreign minister, arrived to meet with President Abdou Diouf about finding a solution to the Chadian problem. The delegation also was to meet with leaders from Morocco, Nigeria and Guinea before an OAU executive meeting later in the week.

Study in Chicago Finds School Bias

The Associated Press

CHICAGO — A secret study concludes that thousands of minority students remain in segregated schools because the Chicago Board of Education has not actively recruited them for its voluntary desegregation program.

The study, commissioned by the school board in January and presented in March, reported that Chicago schools have not moved fast enough to desegregate under a voluntary plan agreed to with the Justice Department in 1980. Details of the study were published Monday by the Chicago Sun-Times.

The report found that 82 percent of Chicago's black students are in all-black schools, and one-sixth of the Hispanic students are in overcrowded, racially isolated schools.



OFF COURSE — An Israeli policeman inspected anti-Communist pamphlets found in a hot-air balloon that landed on Sunday near Tel Aviv. The balloon was blown 6,000 miles off course after being launched from Taiwan toward China. The pamphlets urged mainland Chinese to defect, Israel Radio said.

Israelis Relax a Curfew, Patrol Hebron's Streets

The Associated Press

TEL AVIV — Israeli soldiers patrolled the streets of the occupied West Bank city of Hebron on Monday, an army spokesman said, after lifting curfew restrictions for the daylight hours so Muslims could celebrate the end of the monthlong Ramadan fast.

The curfew was imposed Thursday after an Israeli settler was slain near the Hebron marketplace. Under the restrictions, many of the city's 70,000 Arab inhabitants could not leave their homes except for a four-hour break on Sunday. Israeli Radio reported that soldiers had stepped in to prevent violence between Muslim and Jewish worshippers at the Tomb of Abraham, the site of a mosque and a synagogue and a focus of religious tension in Hebron.

Israeli settlers complained that the army was not being tough enough with Hebron's Arabs.

Meanwhile, members of the family of Aaron Gross, 19, a seminary student who was killed, were quoted in Israeli newspapers as expressing dismay at the way the government reacted after the slaying.

The Jerusalem Post quoted Mr. Gross's mother, Yehudit Gross, as saying the family had wanted a private funeral, but her son's burial on the Mount of Olives in Jerusalem had instead become a political event.

Mr. Gross's grandfather, Rabbi Yehuda Ginsberg, was quoted as saying: "The government has been so thoughtful. . . . We came here because we belong in Eretz Israel (the land of Israel) and we're willing to pay the price. . . . Now every political group is trying to use this tragedy for its own advantage."

■ Cubans Join PLO Talks

A Cuban mission, headed by Levi Farah Balmaseda, a special envoy of President Fidel Castro, is in Tunis to mediate a dispute between Yasser Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and Syria. Reuters reported Monday from Tunis.

The Cubans arrived Saturday from Damascus, where they held talks with President Hafez al-Assad of Syria and Foreign Minister Abdel al-Halim Khaddam. Palestinian officials in Tunis said.

Millions Battle Yangtze Waters

Reuters

BEIJING — Millions of people in one of China's most populated regions battled Monday to strengthen banks along the swollen Yangtze River. The New China News Agency said water was above the warning mark along the middle and lower reaches of the 3,900-mile (6,300-kilometer) river. There are about 271 million people living in the five provinces affected.

A spokesman at the nation's flood control center said: "As areas would be endangered if heavy rains hit the river's tributaries."

Werner Egk, 82, German Composer, Dies

United Press International

INNING, West Germany — Werner Egk, 82, the German composer and director whose original works included the opera "Peer Gynt," died Sunday of heart failure at his Bavarian home on Lake Ammer, his family said Monday.

Mr. Egk's colorful compositions, both operas and ballets, reflected his life and experiences in Bavaria. They also showed the influence of Stravinsky in harmony, instrumentation, rhythmic strength and sense of humor.

Mr. Egk, a pupil of Carl Orff, the Bavarian composer who died last year, was devoted to opera, which he once called "the most beautiful, magical monstrosity." His first

opera, a fairy tale called "The Magic Fiddle," written in 1935, has been staged by about 100 different producers.

Mr. Egk also composed such opera and ballet music as "Irish Legends" and "The Chinese Nightingale."

The composer, who was director of the Berlin Opera from 1936 to 1940 and director of the city's Academy of Music from 1950 to 1953, caused a scandal in Munich in 1948 with his ballet "Abraxas."

The Faustian ballet, based on a poem by Heinrich Heine, was enthusiastically received by the public but was banned by Munich's culture minister because of "moral considerations." It was not performed in Munich again until 1979.

Mr. Egk was a lover of the traditional music of 19th-century Italian opera as well as the music of Stravinsky and other modern composers.

During World War II, he fought for France in a special company of foreign volunteers. He was captured by the Germans in 1940 and remained a prisoner throughout the war.

Spain Weighs Parochial-School Law

(Continued from Page 1)

cannot handle all the pupils so the private system is a necessity, not a luxury. About 1.6 million pupils attend private schools, a higher proportion than in any other country in Europe except the Netherlands and Belgium.

About 60 percent of the 3,600 private schools are run by the church. Although the government provides direct subsidies, it has had until now virtually no control over

how the money is spent or what kind of instruction is given. Under the present system, the private school receives its grant by entering into a four-year or five-year contract with the state, which simply hands over the money to the sponsoring institution, in most cases a church.

The system is open to abuse since many churches hire teachers on nine-month contracts and are free to use the remainder of the state-supplied salary money for other purposes.

The new law would have the state pay salaries directly to the teachers and other subsidies directly to the schools' administrations. Even more importantly, the funds would be distributed on the basis of whether the private school is really needed.

"The money will keep on flowing, but on a more rational basis," Mr. Maravall said in an interview. "We shall know where it goes."

Another aspect under dispute is that the law would mandate setting

up a school council with representatives of the administration, the teachers, the parents and the students.

Video Terminals Safe for Vision, U.S. Panel Finds

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — There is no scientific evidence that radiation from video display terminals causes cataracts, but poor equipment and bad design of the work area can contribute to eye discomfort, according to a National Academy of Sciences study released Monday.

The report noted that as the terminals increase in use, so do worker complaints of blurred vision, tired eyes, headaches, muscular aches and stress.

Poor lighting in offices, glare on the screens, and rigidly placed desks, chairs, screens and keyboards that cannot be adjusted to suit each worker appear to be factors, the panel said. Too often, noted the panel, occupational planning is more concerned with the equipment than with the people.

Witnesses From China Won't Be at Seoul Trial

Reuters

BEIJING — China does not intend to send witnesses or observers to the trial in South Korea of hijackers who seized a Chinese airliner in May, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Tuesday.

"China is not going to send anybody there," the spokesman said in response to questions by journalists.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Minister of Nepal Resigns

Nepal's Prime Minister resigned on Saturday after a week of political turmoil. The resignation came after a series of cabinet reshuffles and a vote of no confidence in the government.

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Lawmakers Favor Latin America Aid

Bipartisan Support Seen For New 'Marshall Plan'

By Joanne Omang

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A long-standing idea to launch a sort of Marshall Plan to aid Central America has suddenly become the newest handout from Capitol Hill. Its latest form is a proposal, introduced in the Senate on June 15 by Henry M. Jackson, a Washington Democrat, and Charles McC. Mathias Jr., a Maryland Republican, for a commission to decide overall U.S. policies in the region.

In the House, it is co-sponsored by Michael D. Barnes, a Maryland Democrat, and Jack Kamp, a New York Republican.

The Reagan administration has not endorsed the plan publicly but has left little doubt privately that a bipartisan congressional call for a study commission would be warmly welcomed at the White House.

Under the proposal, the president would appoint a panel of business, Hispanic, labor, government, education and religious leaders. They would consult with Central American leaders and political figures about poverty, democratic development and human rights.

The commission would report in six months, making recommendations on military and economic aid, trade, political and social policies that the United States should pursue to help deal with the problems over the next 50 years.

Some critics have expressed concern that the commission offers only long-range answers to questions likely to explode in the short term. They say it would give confused members of Congress a way to avoid facing issues now.

Some liberals have said they fear that Mr. Reagan would stack the membership in his favor, while some conservatives doubt the value of any foreign-aid plan.

All the plan's sponsors agree that major problems lie ahead, such as: composition of the commission. Lists are circulating, and "all kinds of people are already offering their services and advice," a Mathias aide said.

Nicaragua. The Sandinist government sits astride the Central American isthmus, its communications and economy integrated fully into the region. Any recommendations that include aid to Nicaragua cause problems in Congress, but so would any that ignore the nation.

Money. The first four years of the Marshall Plan put \$13.2 billion into 16 European countries. An equivalent amount today would be \$160 billion.

Development ideas. Any commission choice among dozens of competing theories of economic development is sure to cause controversy in Congress and in target areas. Any recommendations for population-control efforts are expected to spark conservative opposition, while liberals would oppose a call for more military help.

Herbicide Seen As a Threat to U.S. 'Pot' Users

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Parquet poisoning from U.S.-supported marijuana eradication programs in other nations may threaten thousands of Americans with lung damage, U.S. health officials have found.

The research disputes the State Department's finding in December that the proposed aerial spraying of the herbicide in marijuana-producing countries would not endanger Americans who smoke substances from the illegal plant.

Researchers at the Centers for Disease Control estimated that, from 1975 to 1979, more than 9,000 Americans were exposed each year to parquat in potentially toxic concentrations by smoking Mexican marijuana sprayed with parquat.

Congress suspended support for the program in 1979. But the State Department wants to resume spraying and extend it to other nations, reportedly including Colombia and Jamaica. If that happens, the scientists said, the risk of lung damage to smokers can be expected to increase.

In a report in the July issue of the American Journal of Public Health, the scientists warn that frequent exposure by marijuana smokers to the widely used weed killer could lead to the development of pulmonary fibrosis, a condition in which the lungs' delicate oxygen-absorbing tissues become scarred. However, a CDC scientist said that, although no cases of parquat poisoning among smokers had been reported, no systematic search had been undertaken.

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Fears for Morale of Women GIs

Weinberger Is Warned Not to Limit Their Roles

By Fred Hiatt

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Women soldiers are barred from so many career specialties in the army that their morale has sunk, endangering the volunteer army, a Pentagon advisory group has told Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger.

He recently received a letter from the group warning of the "serious negative" consequences of the effort to limit roles of women soldiers. Mr. Weinberger has not yet replied to the letter.

The army recently told more than 1,200 to find new specialties because their current jobs might involve them in combat, and others may soon be reassigned because of the physical requirements of their jobs.

"The closing of military occupational specialties negatively on career development for women, making their advancement difficult if not impossible," wrote Mary Evelyn Blagg Huey, who heads the Defense Advisory Committee on Women in the Services. "In addition to the questionable legality of such direct consequences, this 'domino effect' poses concerns for morale, enlistments and the continued success of the all-volunteer army."

The actions result from the Reagan administration's decision to reassess the role women should play in the military. Its officials believe that the Carter administration allowed the number of women soldiers to grow too fast.

Lawrence J. Korb, assistant defense secretary for manpower, said the administration is not seeking to exclude women from the military.

"The bottom line is, the women we bring in, we want them to succeed," Mr. Korb said. "And the number is going up, not as rapidly in terms of percentages, but it is going up."

The number of women on active duty in the army soared from almost none to more than 150,000 during World War II and then fell back to fewer than 15,000 after the war. During the 1970s, the number climbed steadily to more than 70,000 by 1981, close to 10 percent of the force.

Officials in Carter administration projected an increase to 87,000 enlisted women by 1986, a number Mr. Korb said "wasn't based on any analysis." The Reagan administration scaled that goal back to 65,000 and last spring eliminated 23 job specialties that the Pentagon decided might involve women in combat.

These specialties included plumbers, electricians and masons.

Mrs. Huey, who chairs the advisory committee part-time and serves as president of Texas Woman's University, said many of those specialties offer the kind of experience the army demands for promotions. She said closing them to women had caused "a very serious, widespread effect on morale" throughout the services.

The air force and navy exclude women by law from potential combat positions, which keeps them off submarines and most jet aircraft and ships. The army has a harder time defining which jobs might place women in combat.

The Army Times newspaper recently has been publishing letters from disgruntled women soldiers suggesting that the military finds room for women when necessary, during wartime or poor recruiting years such as the late 1970s, then excludes them when recruiting improves or the need diminishes.

Army officials were unable to provide numbers of women who ultimately may be affected by the reassessment.

"As a study reaffirms the positive performance and contribution by those of our gender, a new one seems to be ordered," Mrs. Huey wrote. "This finally raises the question of whether objectivity or the 'right answers' is the purpose."

Some critics have expressed concern that the commission offers only long-range answers to questions likely to explode in the short term. They say it would give confused members of Congress a way to avoid facing issues now.

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4 Democratic Candidates Vow ERA Aid

By Howell Raines

New York Times Service

SAN ANTONIO, Texas — At the convention of the National Women's Political Caucus over the weekend, four Democratic presidential candidates said that, if elected, they would use political deals and trade-offs to put pressure on states that refuse to ratify the proposed Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution.

While two of the candidates, former Vice President Walter F. Mondale and Senator Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina, implied that they would use federal funds to bargain for support of the amendment, the other two, Senators Gary Hart of Colorado and Alan Cranston of California, made that promise explicit, saying they would withhold money for federal programs and projects from states whose legislatures opposed the amendment.

A fifth candidate, Senator John Glenn of Ohio, said he would call an "Equal Rights Amendment summit conference" at the White House to plan a strategy for passing the amendment, which would ban discrimination based on sex. A deadline for the proposed amendment expired last year without ratification by three-fourths of the states, but it has been reintroduced in Congress.

The candidates' pledges on the amendment illustrated the bidding war that developed here as the Democrats vied to see who could most energetically embrace the agenda of the 73,000-member feminist organization.

Several leaders of the group said later that the enthusiasm with which the Democrats endorsed the caucus's key positions made it likely that the group would alter its policy and endorse a presidential candidate.

Kathy Wilson, re-elected Sunday as chairman of the organization, said an endorsement would not split the group because President Ronald Reagan is so unpopular with Republican women, who make up 55 percent of the membership.

"We want our party back, and we make a distinction between Ronald Reagan and the rest of the

Republican Party," said Mrs. Wilson, a Republican who on Saturday called for Mr. Reagan not to seek a second term.

Saturday's session was devoted mainly to denunciations of Mr. Reagan by both Democratic and Republican women. They said he was responsible for the fact that public opinion polls show that fewer women than men support him, creating the so-called gender gap.

Mr. Mondale ridiculed Mr. Reagan's assertion that he has been unfairly victimized by a "perception problem" that makes him appear unfair to women. "He does have a perception problem," Mr. Mondale said in a warmly received speech. "He can't see you at all, and you see right through him."

Mr. Cranston said the president "thinks 'gender gap' was an episode of 'Death Valley Days,'" the television western for which Mr. Reagan was host in the 1960s. The senator suggested that money for bridge building might be withheld from states that refused to ratify the Equal Rights Amendment.

Mr. Hart also endorsed bargaining with federal funds to force recalcitrant congressional leaders and state legislatures to support the constitutional amendment.

Mr. Hollings said he would use the arm-twisting style of Lyndon B. Johnson to "swap around" and pass the amendment.

Among the announced Democratic candidates, only former Governor Reubin O. Askew of Florida declined an invitation to attend. His opposition to abortion in some circumstances made him unpopular here. In his absence, all the Democrats seemed to pass muster on issues that included the nuclear arms freeze, equal pay, and willingness to consider a female vice presidential nominee.

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A Secretive, Select U.S. Group Responds to Threat of Nuclear Terrorism

By Judith Valente

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The thousands of tourists who poured into Washington for the Bicentennial celebration in 1976 probably never noticed the unmarked vans circling the streets around the federal buildings off the Mall.

Though the men driving the vans were dressed to resemble deliverymen, they were actually nuclear experts on a secret government mission.

They were members of the Nuclear Emergency Search Team (NEST), a secretive, select group of U.S. Department of Energy scientists and technicians who respond to threats of nuclear terrorism. On this particular day they were checking radiation levels around federal buildings because the FBI was worried that a terrorist group might use the highly public event to threaten to explode or release nuclear material.

That fear proved false. But since then, the 250

NEST experts, 30 of whom are stationed at Andrews Air Force Base in Maryland, have crisscrossed the continent responding to more than 20 threats of blackmail and to two nuclear accidents.

In only one extortion case did NEST experts find any actual nuclear materials. In 1979, a former employee of a nuclear power plant in Wilmington, North Carolina, obtained uranium oxide and threatened to release it into the air unless he received \$100,000.

The man was caught, prosecuted and sentenced to 15 years in prison. But NEST experts and FBI officials say the possibility of a truly serious threat of nuclear terrorism is no longer a question of if, but when.

Oliver B. Revell, the FBI's assistant director for criminal investigations, who would be one of the first officials to decide whether a threat is believable enough for NEST experts to be put on alert and eventually deployed, said: "Even a small, crude device has a destructive radius of at least a

mile. That's not taking into consideration fallout."

FBI and NEST officials say what worries them most is the following scenario: A terrorist group, acting under the auspices of a Third World country with nuclear capability, smuggles a nuclear device or materials into the United States, then threatens to explode the device or release the materials.

Rather than using a nuclear device, it would be easier, and probably more likely, for a terrorist group to try to contaminate water or release radioactive gases into the air, the NEST experts say.

"It is unlikely that a terrorist group could contaminate an entire city's water supply," Mr. Revell said. "But the fear of that is substantial enough to wreak havoc."

When a threat comes in writing, FBI experts examine the paper, analyze the handwriting and use a psycholinguistics expert to analyze such things as the letter-writer's choice of words and

sentence structure for clues about the writer's state of mind and the region he or she may come from. Lasers are used to lift fingerprints.

Meanwhile, Energy Department experts analyze the letter to see how much the writer shows he or she knows of nuclear devices.

NEST members are sent out only when "we have enough information to believe that there is some possibility of an actual device or material and we have a general idea of where it is," Mr. Revell said.

NEST experts would probably fly out on one of two NEST helicopters at Andrews equipped with radiation-detection equipment. There is also a computer on board that interprets the collected data.

Meanwhile, back at the FBI, Mr. Revell would open up a command center that has direct phone lines to the attorney general, the State Department, the CIA and the White House, as well as computers that could call up information on well-known terrorist groups.

If the threat were extremely serious, the FBI director would take personal control of the center and sit next to the direct phone line to the White House.

Mr. Revell said there is no set procedure on when to inform the public. It is the FBI, and ultimately the president, who makes that decision.

In the past when NEST has been called out, the public was not informed until the threat was over, and only then because the public first learned about the incident from some other source.

The existence of NEST was not even known to the public until three years after it was established in 1974, and information concerning it was revealed at a congressional budget hearing.

Today, NEST has a \$14-million budget. Little is known about its members except that they include volunteer nuclear physicists and aviation mechanics who have other jobs within the Department of Energy and receive no extra pay.

Mining Talks On Antarctic Are Picketed

Reuters

BONN — Environmentalists dressed as penguins picketed the opening Monday of a 14-nation conference here on commercial possibilities for mineral resources believed to be buried under the antarctic ice.

About 30 members of the Greenpeace organization held banners urging that Antarctica be made into a world park.

The two-week conference is expected to set ground rules for mining companies seeking to obtain prospecting rights for mineral resources that may be in Antarctica, although a U.S. delegate said no commercially viable minerals have yet been discovered and companies will face enormous prospecting costs.

However, geologists estimate that there are substantial reserves of coal, gas and metals under the continent, 80 percent of which is covered by ice.

Taking part in the conference are the United States, Japan, France, West Germany, Britain, Belgium, Poland, Chile, Norway, Argentina, New Zealand, Australia, South Africa and the Soviet Union.

They are all signatories to a 1959 treaty designating Antarctica a nuclear-free no-man's-land to be used for scientific research.

"We want to preserve Antarctica as a zone of peace open to all nations," a spokesman for the environmentalists said. "If we don't, exploitation will come before conservation."

"Dozens of plastic penguins lined the pavement outside the conference center and two large toy penguins lay on stretchers at each side of the entrance."

A U.S. delegate rejected the appeal of the demonstrators, saying: "We are not trying to ruin Antarctica. We want to see that development takes place in a sensible way. He said that at this point it is impossible to predict how much development is likely to take place in Antarctica."

Asked about the expressed fears of developing countries that the industrial nations want to keep all the antarctic wealth to themselves, the delegate replied: "We want to find a plan acceptable to everyone."

The conference went into closed session after an opening ceremony addressed by Alois Mertes, minister of state at the West German Foreign Ministry.

Mr. Mertes called the meeting a test for the will of the participants to draft satisfactory and practical regulations for antarctic prospecting that also respected the interests of nonparticipating developing countries.

Hart Said to Plan Filibuster on MX

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Senator Gary Hart, a contender for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1984, plans to try to kill the long-disputed MX missile this week with a filibuster on the Senate floor, according to his staff.

In debate on a military spending bill, Mr. Hart, of Colorado, plans to offer a long series of amendments designed to eliminate funds for the missile and hold the floor with the help of five to 10 other senators, a staff member said.

The House is tentatively scheduled to take up the MX issue late this week or early the following week.



Environmentalists protesting a Bonn conference to study mineral exploration in Antarctica.

Children Are Drought's First Victims

(Continued from Page 1)

national food and transportation assistance are provided soon.

So far, the food-rich countries have been slow in reacting to repeated Ethiopian warnings of a potential disaster.

Ethiopia, although making efforts to organize drought relief, has been slow in arranging transportation and sometimes inefficient in providing available food to the hungry.

If governments continue to hesitate, it seems certain that tens of thousands of Ethiopian children will not live until the next harvest in November. The crisis period is expected in October, when people will need more energy to start bringing in the food.

Some starvation is common in Ethiopia, where pockets of famine are usual even in years of fair harvests. However, poor rains for two years followed by a 60-percent decline in precipitation in many of the northern areas last year have made the situation critical.

In a society that normally lives on the margin, drought can push it over the edge.

The burial ground at Zwi Hamusit shows part of the toll so far. Each grave on the hillside is marked by a small pile of stones. The piles are very close together, indicating that most of the deaths have been infants or young children. Tegene Wolbet, a resident of the camp, said about 150 children had been buried there in April and May.

The reasons for the toll were easy to discern at the camp, which is 52 miles (83 kilometers) from the provincial capital of Gondar but almost a full day's trip by four-wheeled vehicle.

The dusty, parched camp was set up by the Ethiopian Relief and Rehabilitation Commission with the assistance of World Vision but it was closed in June because of a guerrilla attack and lack of adequate water resources and supply routes. On an almost treeless plain at 6,500 feet (almost 2,000 meters) altitude, the camp was one of only two shelters where people living too far from food distribution points were able to settle and receive regular relief supplies.

Many families split up, with some staying at the shelters and others remaining in their highland villages, so there would be fewer people sharing the meager supplies. What happens to the children left behind, Mr. Denche, the World Vision health assistant, was asked.

"Nobody knows," he responded. Last month more than 2,000 people were living in Zwi Hamusit, with a few sticks shaped as a hut for shelter, no sanitary facilities, limited

water and little food, because the only means of supply, a plane owned by World Vision, was grounded awaiting spare parts from Canada.

Because food was running out, each person was limited to one cup of grain a day. Too little to grind, it was simply roasted, a method that makes it almost indigestible for undernourished children.

Major David Wolde Giorgis, the head of the Ethiopian Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, said he feared that unless international assistance in transport was provided soon, thousands of people would starve out of the mountains seeking food.

"It will take years to rehabilitate them," he said.

With the expected onset of the rains at the end of the month there were fears that the camps would become centers of epidemics. People were deemed to be better off remaining in their villages and walking for several days once a month to get food at distribution centers, if it can be provided.

After two days of unseasonable rain last month, measles and diarrhea swept the shelter at Zwi Hamusit and 10 children died in a week. Seven partially dug wells were destroyed.

The only remaining shelter is at Inbet, south of Zwi Hamusit, and most of the 5,000 people there last month have also returned to the bush, leaving only about 800 residents.

The two sites are separated by the Bale Mountains. The name has a touch of irony: In Amharic, the main language of Ethiopia, bale is the word for the apple tree in the Garden of Eden.

A report by Dr. Paul Shears, of the British relief organization Oxfam, outlined the deterioration in nutrition among children at Inbet between March and May. By May, 12 percent of the children were severely malnourished and 33 percent were moderately malnourished. The corresponding figures in a March survey had been 3 percent and 20 percent.

"The situation has deteriorated because of a lack of objective assessment or planning and of relatively inexperienced staff at the field level," Dr. Shears said in his report.

It is apparent that the badly stretched Relief and Rehabilitation Commission does not have enough trained personnel in the field to cope.

At Inbet, people waited three days for food distribution.

"What they give us is not enough," a recipient with a family of seven said.

Those arriving at the shelter often said they had to sell their oxen

and eat their planting seeds to survive, thus compounding the disaster for the next season. If they did not sell their cattle, however, the animals would die for lack of grazing before the next rains.

The government has not managed to get seeds and implements to many of the people before July's planting season.

A man waiting for food distribution said it took "two days for the strong, three days for the weak" to walk from his village to Inbet. It will take about two more days after the rains because people will no longer be able to ford the rivers.

The United Nations Disaster Relief Office has appealed for trucks and the use of aircraft capable of landing and taking off on short airstrips to speed distribution. So far there has been no response to the appeals for transportation assistance.

Vivian Walden, a nurse with Danish Church Aid, said 26 of the 115 children in the intensive feeding center had died. Asked how many had died outside the center, she said: "I don't know but certainly more. We live near a church and there are funerals every day. I've stopped counting."

Children in supplementary feeding programs receive *tefa*, a mixture of grain, milk, vitamins and minerals, intended to be eaten as a porridge. But families are so short of grain that they often use the *tefa* to make the pancake, called *injera*, that is the staple of the Ethiopian diet. In that form it is difficult for malnourished children to digest. In addition, it means the child's ration is being shared with adults.

In front of a typical hut, a woman was cooking five *fafa* pancakes over her dung-fueled fire to feed her family of seven for the entire day. She said they never had meat. A sauce to eat with the *injera* was being prepared with "barberic," a hot spice, that she had bought in exchange for some grain.

Twenty-five miles to the east in the village of Qualissa, people were much healthier, according to Anne O'Mahony, a nurse for the Irish relief agency Concern.

By staying in their village they have maintained their independence and thus do not have the defeated looks of those in Inbet, she said. The people have learned many of the fields to prevent erosion under a government-run, food-for-work program in which they get 6.6 pounds of food for each day worked.

Everywhere in Gondar province, there are plowed, terraced but bone-dry fields awaiting the rains for planting.

Wednesday: Guerrilla warfare hampers famine relief in Ethiopia.

Japanese Textbook Furor Renewed

By Clyde Haberman

New York Times Service

TOKYO — A lengthy dispute over the treatment of Japanese history in textbooks has been renewed recently with new government changes in the accounts of Japan's wartime conduct.

Last year the government refused to approve revisions of textbooks prepared for high schools, touching off protests from other Asian nations that the Japanese government was glossing over brutality committed before and during World War II.

The protests arose after the Education Ministry insisted that Japanese actions in northern China in the 1930s be described as army advances rather than aggression.

This year, in reviewing books prepared for junior high schools, the ministry decided to allow the word invasion to describe the Japanese occupation of Manchuria in 1931. But on other historical points, the government made some changes.

For example, accounts of events in Japanese-occupied Korea and Singapore have been altered in a manner that suggests, without changing basic facts, that Japanese troops may not have killed as many people as previously reported.

In one manuscript, the author referred to 53,000 casualties inflicted by Japanese soldiers in 1919 during an uprising in Korea, then a Japanese colony.

The text authorized by the ministry also mentions the 53,000 figure, but adds a parenthetical statement that the governor-general of Korea estimated only 2,000 casualties. Not mentioned is the fact that the governor-general was a Japanese official.

Similarly, a statement that 20,000 were killed in Japanese-occupied Singapore was altered to read that "more than 6,000" died. A passage that said more than 300,000 people were killed in 1937 in Nanking was altered to attribute the death toll to reports by the Chinese.

The latest controversy arose several weeks ago when textbook writers provided the newspapers with samples of their work and the government revisions.

Panel in U.S. Will Study Cost of Navy Spare Parts

United Press International

WASHINGTON — An investigation and oversight subcommittee of the U.S. House plans to ask Pentagon auditors to describe their latest findings Wednesday at a hearing on the soaring cost of the navy's spare parts.

The auditors discovered that the navy had bought several aircraft simulator parts from Sperry last year, paying \$100 or more for items that were stocked in government storerooms at a price of 4 or 5 cents.

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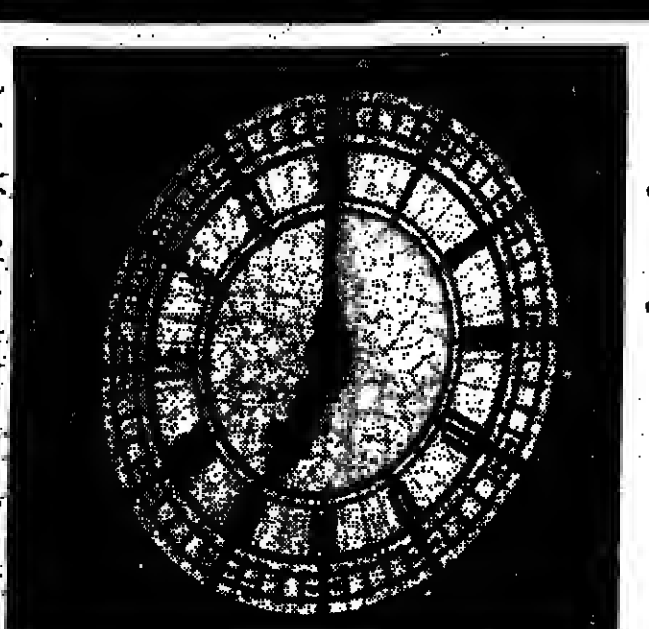
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Art of Invective Isn't What It Used to Be

By Walter Goodman

International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — I called Lillian Hellman's lawyer the other day to ask what had become of the \$2.25-million libel suit she initiated against Mary McCarthy more than three years ago. He promised it would finally come to trial this year. If this suit, which has elicited reservations even among those who hold a higher opinion of Hellman's career than McCarthy does, should actually reach the courtroom, no matter what the jury decides it is bound to diminish McCarthy's purse, Hellman's reputation as a friend of free expression and the vigor of literary dispute in the United States, none of which is in particularly robust shape.

The incident that roused Hellman to litigation was an appearance by McCarthy on the Dick Cavett Show over public television in January 1980. In response to Cavett's request for examples of "overpraised writers," McCarthy named Hellman, "who I think is terribly overrated, a bad writer and a dishonest writer." When Cavett asked what she meant by "dishonest," McCarthy responded, "Everything... every word she writes is a lie including 'and' and 'the'."

It may be taken as a sign of our times or of Hellman's sensibilities that so mild an observation should be the cause of the "mental pain and anguish" and the fear of "being injured in her profession" that constitute her complaint against McCarthy and the show's producers. After all, McCarthy did not say of Hellman's letters to her son, "They teach the morals of a whore and the manners of a dancing master." Although their differences have a political as well as a literary cast, McCarthy did not say of

Hellman, as Israeli said of a political opponent, "He has committed every crime that does not require courage." How gentle the epithet "dishonest" seems next to Mark Twain's charge that Kipling "did measureless harm; more real and lasting harm, perhaps, than any other individual that ever wrote."

If Hellman deserves \$500,000 in punitive damages from McCarthy, what did Dr. Johnson deserve from Horace Walpole for calling him "a babbling old woman" and adding that "prejudice and bigotry, and pride and presumption, and arrogance and pedantry are the bags that brew his ink?" Swinburne never brought suit against Carlyle for saying of him, "I have no wish to know anyone sitting in a sewer and adding to it." Swinburne was probably relieved that Carlyle did not treat him as he treated Emerson ("a gap-toothed and hoarse-headed ape... now in his dotage spits and chatters from a dirtier perch of his own finding and fowling") or Whitman ("under the dirty clumsy paw of a harp whose spectrum is a muck-rake, any tune will become a chaos of disorder") or Charles Lamb ("I sincerely believe [him] to be in some considerable degree insane"). What Pope or Swift might have done to Hellman has no place in a family newspaper.

If among the viewers of the Cavett show that faithful night there was a chap who believed that Hellman sometimes told the truth, would McCarthy's wisecrack have altered his opinion and so done \$1.75 million worth of damage to Hellman's professional standing? Not if he knew anything about the hyperbolic customs of their trade. McCarthy's "everything" was comfortably within the conventions of the literary insult.

Here is Oscar Wilde summing up George

Meredith: "As a writer, he has mastered everything except language; as a novelist, he can do everything except tell a story; as an artist, he is everything except tell a story; as a kindly mood, told Chesterton: 'I know everything you say is bunkum, though a fair amount of it is inspired bunkum.' The charge of lying is a common weapon in the literary-political arsenal. McCarthy's jibe is but a firecracker beside the bomb that Sinclair Lewis dropped on a prominent critic who had annoyed him: 'I denounce Mr. Bernard DeVoto as a fool and a tedious and egotistical fool, as a liar and a pompous and boresome liar.'"

McCarthy's distaste for Hellman has two sources. There is Hellman's success as a writer of middlebrow melodrama, a line of work that highbrow critics like McCarthy naturally scorn. But more to the point is Hellman's political past, of which she not long ago reminded the world in "Scoundrel Time," her memoir of the 1940s and '50s. In the years shortly before and after World War II, when the U.S. left was riven by the issue of Soviet totalitarianism, Hellman was counted among the friends of Stalin's Russia, while McCarthy was prominent among those who attacked it.

The Stalinist versus anti-Stalinist dispute is not likely to die as long as those who bled over it live, and McCarthy is by no means alone in finding "Scoundrel Time" at variance with veracity. Still, Hellman is surely entitled to her day in court. The question is whether the right court for writers is not public opinion. As Hellman contemplates proceeding against McCarthy, she might consider whether her efforts to punish another writer with the instruments of the law may not invite uncomfortable comparisons with methods used in the country she once defended.

The Minor Pleasures Of Italian Winetasting

By Frank J. Priol

New York Times Service

NEAR VAL D'AOSTA, Italy — Where this is being written is not exactly Val d'Aosta. That's down there in the valley some 3,000 feet below the clouds. This tiny alpine village clinging to the side of a snow-capped mountain is called Salas. This is the last night of a two-week turn through northern Italy that began as a vacation and quickly turned into a wine journey, as such trips often do.

That's both good and bad. Good because the people who make wine seem always to have a special devotion for their land and one comes away from them with a sense of place and craft that no ordinary traveler will ever feel. Good, too, because it is important to experience the places where wine is made.

Bad? Let's say fatiguing, now and then. The wine-making process is complex and fascinating but the tools of the trade can be a bit boring the 20th time around.

The wines themselves are something else. One of the first lessons: Italian winemakers are much more casual than their French counterparts. Tastings in the wine cellars have a way of turning into small parties, with children under foot, dogs racing to and fro and an occasional clear-puffing friend or relative tagging along out of curiosity. Old wines are extremely rare.

In fact, some of the best wines to be had were in restaurants and not in the cellars of the wine makers. Two places on this trip had superb cellars: San Domenico in Incola, 15 minutes southwest of Bologna, and the Enoteca Pinchiorri in Florence. Other restaurants, particularly in Florence, seemed astonished when anyone mentioned a wine other than the one set out on the table at the beginning of each meal.

In the little hotel in Salas one night, a request for an innocuous local white wine produced a bottle from the 1969 vintage filled with something brown. "It's not cold," the waitress said, unwittingly giving us the out we sought.

Next came a 1976 *pinot grigio* — gray pinot, from the Alto Adige, Italy's northernmost province. It came from an Italian wine maker with a not particularly Italian name — Karl Schmid. German names are common in Alto Adige; so is the German language. The wine was a bit old for a white, but it was cold and not half bad. Then came a 1969 *Speranza riserva*, and finally, a 1967 *Ghemme riserva*, both wines from the Piedmont. The 1962, from a shipper named Guido Ponti, was in much better shape.

I offer this little selection not so much because the wines were memorable — they were not — but to show the possibilities to be found in some of the way places. There were dozens of old vintages

on the wine list. Had we another two or three days to explore the cellar here, we would almost certainly come up with some real finds. Our three good bottles, consumed while we watched the moon rise over Mont Blanc across the valley, cost us a total of about \$20.

One of our best wine meals was with a group of growers and wine makers in La Morra, a mountain-top village near Alba in the heart of the Barolo region. Along with a fine country meal, we drank a 1981 sparkling *Chardonnay*, a wine that beats any I have tasted; a 1982 *dolcetto*, like a Beaujolais nouveau but better; two Barolos, including a 1964 from Paolo Cordero, a famous local producer; a bubbly *Moscato* with dessert; and, finally, a local grappa. That is, the Americans drank grappa. The winegrowers finished off their meal with coffee and Jack Daniel's.

At the Enoteca Pinchiorri in Florence they have a peculiar and slightly pretentious custom of laying on larger and larger crystal wine glasses with each course. As we moved through wines with astonishing names such as *Grattamacco*, *Ribolla Gialla* and *Vintage Tunina*, the glasses grew and grew. The one red, Isodi di San Nicolo, was served in what looked like handsome crystal vases.

The Vintage Tunina — that's the whole name, not just a description — was greeted with considerable curiosity. We had been told it was one of the best white Italian wines, if not the best. It was in fact very good and would make a fascinating entry in some blind tastings with French and California whites. It is made from *pinot bianco*, chardonnay and sauvignon grapes by Silvio Jermann in the northeast, on the Yugoslav border, produced only in the best years and, its proponents say, is Italy's closest rival to the best white Burgundies.

At Da Noia, a bistro-like place with a delightful back yard and a reputation as the "in" place to eat in Florence, we sampled a rare rose *Moscato* from the vineyards of a state oenological institute in the Italian Alps, a chardonnay from the Villanova vineyards near Bologna and a 1971 Barbaresco from Elvio Corno. We also compared two Chianti classics, a 1979 and a 1981 from a property known as Il Pallazzino that prides itself on making Chianti like no others. Actually, Chianti is usually made by individuals who seem any kind of standardization.

If you are left with the impression that the Italian wine scene is chaotic, you are not incorrect. But it's the right kind of chaos. Just as in California, it seems that rules are meant to be broken. After a while, you can't wait to try the newest outlandish combination of *sangiovese* and *cabernet*, or a chardonnay from Emilia Romagna, or a merlot from Friuli.



Lionel Hampton is honored at 10th Nice jazz festival.

Nice Jazz Festival 'Cool' Despite Franc Decline

By Michael Zwerin

International Herald Tribune

NICE — George Wein understands just enough French to realize there was something fishy when the French reporter's question: "Is it true that the tenth Grande Parade du Jazz will be the last?" included the word *funeral*.

Wein invented jazz festivals in the '50s in Newport, he produces Kool Jazz Festivals all over America, he knows how to keep his cards close to his chest. He smiled enigmatically. "Nobody told me anything about it." But why talk about a funeral? This is a fete.

Que la fete commencent. Les Haricots Rouges, a French Dixieland band, launched into "When the Saints Go Marching In" on the sun-drenched Promenade des Anglais on opening day, Saturday. The sound of bebop floated up later the night lit shore-front hotels between that evening. This is no funeral.

Wein says that of all the festivals he produces this is his favorite, and "I'm not just saying that." What he likes most is the feeling of freedom. He laughed. "I'm talking about jazz freed, not free jazz."

He was sitting on a chair in the shade of a tree in the outdoor restaurant area (Creole food featured)

run by his wife, Joyce. "Sorry, sir, these chairs are for the restaurant," he said softly but firmly when a customer tried to take one away. He is a softly firm man who says he has nothing against free jazz, although he has not programmed any in Nice. "When I booked Charlie Hadden's Liberation Orchestra in Carnegie Hall we only sold 380 tickets," he said with genuine sadness. "Music must communicate. Jazz is a Catch 22. If you don't scuffle, you starve."

Wein is neither scuffling nor starving, but he says that were it not for his successful American festivals, Nice would have stopped years ago. "The franc wiped us out the last three years. We made money, but ended up with nothing. When we booked artists figuring 5 francs to the dollar it wound up costing us 6 to pay them by festival time. The next year we figured 6, but it went to 7. This year we adjusted our budget and prices and figured 8. So far, we're cool."

Cool is the operative word. What the approximately 10,000 customers a day and the more than 200 musicians who play here enjoy about the Nice festival is that they mix informally together between the three simultaneously running bandstands in the large shady Camie Gardens. The social angle is more important than the music. Not to say the music is unimportant; it is happy music, music that communicates, but when you hear "Now's the Time" (a simple blues line resembling The Hucklebuck) three times in two hours, you can draw the conclusion that the level of communication is not exactly deep.

But nobody seems to mind, you do not come to the Nice festival for depth. You come to savor the delicious atmosphere that rock star Steve Winwood chose to describe as wine who is "fresh as jazz on a summer's day."

The Grande Parade du Jazz continues through July 19.

Restaurant City

The Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO — According to the National Restaurant Association, San Francisco has more restaurants per capita than any other city in the nation.

Dow Jones Averages

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Change |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| 30 Ind. | 1324.44 | 1331.44 | 1324.44 | 1324.44 | +1.00 |
| Ind. Ave. | 125.25 | 126.25 | 125.25 | 125.25 | +0.01 |
| Comp. Ind. | 125.25 | 126.25 | 125.25 | 125.25 | +0.01 |

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Change |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| Vol. Dow | 1324.44 | 1331.44 | 1324.44 | 1324.44 | +1.00 |
| Vol. Comp. | 125.25 | 126.25 | 125.25 | 125.25 | +0.01 |
| Vol. New | 125.25 | 126.25 | 125.25 | 125.25 | +0.01 |

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Change |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| Comp. Ind. | 125.25 | 126.25 | 125.25 | 125.25 | +0.01 |
| Ind. Ave. | 125.25 | 126.25 | 125.25 | 125.25 | +0.01 |
| Vol. Dow | 1324.44 | 1331.44 | 1324.44 | 1324.44 | +1.00 |

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Change |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| Comp. Ind. | 125.25 | 126.25 | 125.25 | 125.25 | +0.01 |
| Ind. Ave. | 125.25 | 126.25 | 125.25 | 125.25 | +0.01 |
| Vol. Dow | 1324.44 | 1331.44 | 1324.44 | 1324.44 | +1.00 |

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Change |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| Comp. Ind. | 125.25 | 126.25 | 125.25 | 125.25 | +0.01 |
| Ind. Ave. | 125.25 | 126.25 | 125.25 | 125.25 | +0.01 |
| Vol. Dow | 1324.44 | 1331.44 | 1324.44 | 1324.44 | +1.00 |

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Change |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| Comp. Ind. | 125.25 | 126.25 | 125.25 | 125.25 | +0.01 |
| Ind. Ave. | 125.25 | 126.25 | 125.25 | 125.25 | +0.01 |
| Vol. Dow | 1324.44 | 1331.44 | 1324.44 | 1324.44 | +1.00 |

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Change |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| Comp. Ind. | 125.25 | 126.25 | 125.25 | 125.25 | +0.01 |
| Ind. Ave. | 125.25 | 126.25 | 125.25 | 125.25 | +0.01 |
| Vol. Dow | 1324.44 | 1331.44 | 1324.44 | 1324.44 | +1.00 |

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Change |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| Comp. Ind. | 125.25 | 126.25 | 125.25 | 125.25 | +0.01 |
| Ind. Ave. | 125.25 | 126.25 | 125.25 | 125.25 | +0.01 |
| Vol. Dow | 1324.44 | 1331.44 | 1324.44 | 1324.44 | +1.00 |

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Change |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| Comp. Ind. | 125.25 | 126.25 | 125.25 | 125.25 | +0.01 |
| Ind. Ave. | 125.25 | 126.25 | 125.25 | 125.25 | +0.01 |
| Vol. Dow | 1324.44 | 1331.44 | 1324.44 | 1324.44 | +1.00 |

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Change |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| Comp. Ind. | 125.25 | 126.25 | 125.25 | 125.25 | +0.01 |
| Ind. Ave. | 125.25 | 126.25 | 125.25 | 125.25 | +0.01 |
| Vol. Dow | 1324.44 | 1331.44 | 1324.44 | 1324.44 | +1.00 |

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Change |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| Comp. Ind. | 125.25 | 126.25 | 125.25 | 125.25 | +0.01 |
| Ind. Ave. | 125.25 | 126.25 | 125.25 | 125.25 | +0.01 |
| Vol. Dow | 1324.44 | 1331.44 | 1324.44 | 1324.44 | +1.00 |

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Change |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| Comp. Ind. | 125.25 | 126.25 | 125.25 | 125.25 | +0.01 |
| Ind. Ave. | 125.25 | 126.25 | 125.25 | 125.25 | +0.01 |
| Vol. Dow | 1324.44 | 1331.44 | 1324.44 | 1324.44 | +1.00 |

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Change |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| Comp. Ind. | 125.25 | 126.25 | 125.25 | 125.25 | +0.01 |
| Ind. Ave. | 125.25 | 126.25 | 125.25 | 125.25 | +0.01 |
| Vol. Dow | 1324.44 | 1331.44 | 1324.44 | 1324.44 | +1.00 |

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Change |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| Comp. Ind. | 125.25 | 126.25 | 125.25 | 125.25 | +0.01 |
| Ind. Ave. | 125.25 | 126.25 | 125.25 | 125.25 | +0.01 |
| Vol. Dow | 1324.44 | 1331.44 | 1324.44 | 1324.44 | +1.00 |

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Change |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| Comp. Ind. | 125.25 | 126.25 | 125.25 | 125.25 | +0.01 |
| Ind. Ave. | 125.25 | 126.25 | 125.25 | 125.25 | +0.01 |
| Vol. Dow | 1324.44 | 1331.44 | 1324.44 | 1324.44 | +1.00 |

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Change |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| Comp. Ind. | 125.25 | 126.25 | 125.25 | 125.25 | +0.01 |
| Ind. Ave. | 125.25 | 126.25 | 125.25 | 125.25 | +0.01 |
| Vol. Dow | 1324.44 | 1331.44 | 1324.44 | 1324.44 | +1.00 |

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Change |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| Comp. Ind. | 125.25 | 126.25 | 125.25 | 125.25 | +0.01 |
| Ind. Ave. | 125.25 | 126.25 | 125.25 | 125.25 | +0.01 |
| Vol. Dow | 1324.44 | 1331.44 | 1324.44 | 1324.44 | +1.00 |

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Change |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| Comp. Ind. | 125.25 | 126.25 | 125.25 | 125.25 | +0.01 |
| Ind. Ave. | 125.25 | 126.25 | 125.25 | 125.25 | +0.01 |
| Vol. Dow | 1324.44 | 1331.44 | 1324.44 | 1324.44 | +1.00 |

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Change |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| Comp. Ind. | 125.25 | 126.25 | 125.25 | 125.25 | +0.01 |
| Ind. Ave. | 125.25 | 126.25 | 125.25 | 125.25 | +0.01 |
| Vol. Dow | 1324.44 | 1331.44 | 1324.44 | 1324.44 | +1.00 |

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Change |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| Comp. Ind. | 125.25 | 126.25 | 125.25 | 125.25 | +0.01 |
| Ind. Ave. | 125.25 | 126.25 | 125.25 | 125.25 | +0.01 |
| Vol. Dow | 1324.44 | 1331.44 | 1324.44 | 1324.44 | +1.00 |

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Change |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| Comp. Ind. | 125.25 | 126.25 | 125.25 | 125.25 | +0.01 |
| Ind. Ave. | 125.25 | 126.25 | 125.25 | 125.25 | +0.01 |
| Vol. Dow | 1324.44 | 1331.44 | 1324.44 | 1324.44 | +1.00 |

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Change |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| Comp. Ind. | 125.25 | 126.25 | 125.25 | 125.25 | +0.01 |
| Ind. Ave. | 125.25 | 126.25 | 125.25 | 125.25 | +0.01 |
| Vol. Dow | 1324.44 | 1331.44 | 1324.44 | 1324.44 | +1.00 |

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Change |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| Comp. Ind. | 125.25 | 126.25 | 125.25 | 125.25 | +0.01 |
| Ind. Ave. | 125.25 | 126.25 | 125.25 | 125.25 | +0.01 |
| Vol. Dow | 1324.44 | 1331.44 | 1324.44 | 1324.44 | +1.00 |

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Change |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| Comp. Ind. | 125.25 | 126.25 | 125.25 | 125.25 | +0.01 |
| Ind. Ave. | 125.25 | 126.25 | 125.25 | 125.25 | +0.01 |
| Vol. Dow | 1324.44 | 1331.44 | 1324.44 | 1324.44 | +1.00 |

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Change |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| Comp. Ind. | 125.25 | 126.25 | 125.25 | 125.25 | +0.01 |
| Ind. Ave. | 125.25 | 126.25 | 125.25 | 125.25 | +0.01 |
| Vol. Dow | 1324.44 | 1331.44 | 1324.44 | 1324.44 | +1.00 |

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Change |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| Comp. Ind. | 125.25 | 126.25 | 125.25 | 125.25 | +0.01 |
| Ind. Ave. | 125.25 | 126.25 | 125.25 | 125.25 | +0.01 |
| Vol. Dow | 1324.44 | 1331.44 | 1324.44 | 1324.44 | +1.00 |

COMMODITIES

By H.J. MAIDENBERG

Funds Are Winning New Attention From Banks and Brokerage Houses

NEW YORK — Commodity funds, long heralded as the prudent investment vehicle for small futures traders, are winning new attention from banks and brokerage houses. For relatively small cash outlays, these mutual funds offer professional management, diversification and the avoidance of broker calls for more cash margin when markets move against the trader.

In addition, investors' risks are usually limited to half their one-time cash outlays because most funds are liquidated when their assets fall to 50 percent of their original level. Most funds require minimum investments of \$5,000 to \$10,000 plus commissions of \$350 to \$700 when investors buy their shares.

Brokerage houses that sponsor the growing number of futures funds also favor them because of the underwriting income, the trading fees that the funds generate and in many cases the savings that result from not having to service small accounts. Commodity traders need more attention than securities customers because of the fast pace of these markets.

"Many banks and noncommodity brokerage houses have recently begun eyeing these funds as a new product to offer their customers," said Theodore Thome, a leading futures-fund manager and trading adviser. "Even the banks and brokers who don't want to enter this business will have to just stay competitive."

'A \$5,000 investment in a fund could mean having a stake in as many as 20 markets, albeit very small ones.'

Banks at Home in Area

Another reason that the banks and nonfutures brokers are interested in the new stock-index and options markets, he said, "because they are more at home in this area than in agriculture or the more traditional commodity markets."

"The new stock-index-futures markets have also attracted the large and small individual trader," he continued, "as witnessed by the daily trading volumes and open interest that are soaring despite the proliferation of index products. Some of the new funds will trade exclusively in index futures and options as a result of their popularity with investors."

Mr. Thome, who heads a Boston-based company bearing his name and who is on the board of several exchanges and the National Futures Association, an industry self-police group, went on: "Most futures traders lose money because they can only afford to trade a few commodities at a time. A trader with \$25,000 can usually only hold five or seven contracts on thin margin. If one of these positions causes a margin call, chances are the trader will have to unload most of the holdings. But a \$5,000 investment in a fund could mean having a stake in as many as 20 markets, albeit very small ones."

But Morton S. Baratz, editor of Managed Accounts Reports, a leading newsletter of 600 industry published in Columbia, Maryland, takes a somewhat different view.

"First off, there are only 65 public funds, with another eight in registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission," he said. "While this number has grown from only nine in 1979, when futures funds became popular, the amount involved, roughly \$550 million, pales beside the estimated \$1 billion in managed accounts and pools."

By definition, futures funds must have at least 36 participants and be registered by both federal agencies; private pools have 35 or fewer participants and need not be registered. Managed accounts include the "discretionary accounts" whereby brokers trade for their customers without their specific approval.

"Given this situation," Mr. Baratz said, "it is almost impossible to know just how much domestic and foreign money is involved in futures funds, pools or managed accounts, except to say the sum is enormous and soaring, and producing great profits to brokerage houses that sponsor them as well as many investors."

Performance Difficult to Assess

The performance of these funds, he also said, is difficult to assess. "Fund investors, especially those who trade on their own behalf, become easily discouraged when the funds don't produce the quick profits," Mr. Baratz noted, "so the redemption rate is very high."

Because funds only trade less than half their assets, redemptions can produce lower per-share asset figures, regardless of the skill of the fund managers, he said. Redemption rates also make the year-to-year results of the closed-end funds almost meaningless.

Jay Klopfeinstein, president of Norwood Securities Inc., a Chicago brokerage house that is not involved in commodities trading but which monitors the funds, observed:

"Our data show that 50 of the 55 funds we watch showed losses in June. While the final figures aren't in for June, we think the total assets of the 55 funds will fall below \$500 million, from \$520 million at the end of May and just over \$600 million at the start of the year. Why? Most managers stuck to the traditional futures markets, which were for the most part trendless in the first half. When there are no marked trends, even the best programmed computer can't help."

New York Times Service

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for July 11, excluding bank service charges

| | \$ | DM | FF | Y | £ | S | HK | JP | IT | DK |
|------------|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----|----|----|----|
| American | 2.0925 | 4.4 | 11.171 | 37.26 | 0.3971 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Brussels | 0.172 | 79.575 | 20.024 | 4.444 | 3.2952 | 17.001 | — | — | — | — |
| Frankfurt | 0.285 | 39.705 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| London (C) | 1.0325 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Madrid | 1.6920 | 22.4748 | 57.130 | 19.471 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Paris | 6.55 | 16.637 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Porto | 7.7775 | 11.725 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Zurich | 2.1255 | 32.031 | 82.545 | 21.35 | 0.1291 | 71.52 | — | — | — | — |
| 1 ECU | 0.8884 | 1.8722 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1 SDR | 1.8275 | 6.69219 | 23.713 | 4.8271 | 1.2423 | 3.010 | — | — | — | — |

Dollar Values

| | \$ | DM | FF | Y | £ | S | HK | JP | IT | DK |
|----------------|--------|----|----|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|
| 1 Swiss | 1.4584 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1 Australian | 1.3154 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1 Canadian | 0.7125 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1 Hong Kong | 7.7775 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1 Japanese | 166.08 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1 New Zealand | 0.69 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1 Singapore | 0.67 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1 South Africa | 0.67 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1 Taiwan | 0.16 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1 Thailand | 0.16 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1 West Germany | 0.48 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1 Mexico | 0.06 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1 Brazil | 0.0001 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

Key Money Rates

| | 1-Month | 3-Month | 6-Month | 1-Year |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| United States | 9 1/8 | 10 1/8 | 11 1/8 | 12 1/8 |
| London | 10 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 13 1/2 |
| Frankfurt | 10 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 13 1/2 |
| Paris | 10 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 13 1/2 |
| Brussels | 10 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 13 1/2 |
| Madrid | 10 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 13 1/2 |
| Zurich | 10 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 13 1/2 |
| 1-Month Interbank | 9 1/8 | 10 1/8 | 11 1/8 | 12 1/8 |
| 3-Month Interbank | 10 1/8 | 11 1/8 | 12 1/8 | 13 1/8 |
| 6-Month Interbank | 11 1/8 | 12 1/8 | 13 1/8 | 14 1/8 |
| 1-Year Interbank | 12 1/8 | 13 1/8 | 14 1/8 | 15 1/8 |

GOLD PRICES

| | 1-Month | 3-Month | 6-Month | 1-Year |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| London | 310.00 | 310.00 | 310.00 | 310.00 |
| Frankfurt | 310.00 | 310.00 | 310.00 | 310.00 |
| Paris | 310.00 | 310.00 | 310.00 | 310.00 |
| Brussels | 310.00 | 310.00 | 310.00 | 310.00 |
| Madrid | 310.00 | 310.00 | 310.00 | 310.00 |
| Zurich | 310.00 | 310.00 | 310.00 | 310.00 |
| 1-Month Interbank | 310.00 | 310.00 | 310.00 | 310.00 |
| 3-Month Interbank | 310.00 | 310.00 | 310.00 | 310.00 |
| 6-Month Interbank | 310.00 | 310.00 | 310.00 | 310.00 |
| 1-Year Interbank | 310.00 | 310.00 | 310.00 | 310.00 |

INTEREST RATES

| | 1-Month | 3-Month | 6-Month | 1-Year |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| United States | 9 1/8 | 10 1/8 | 11 1/8 | 12 1/8 |
| London | 10 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 13 1/2 |
| Frankfurt | 10 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 13 1/2 |
| Paris | 10 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 13 1/2 |
| Brussels | 10 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 13 1/2 |
| Madrid | 10 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 13 1/2 |
| Zurich | 10 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 13 1/2 |
| 1-Month Interbank | 9 1/8 | 10 1/8 | 11 1/8 | 12 1/8 |
| 3-Month Interbank | 10 1/8 | 11 1/8 | 12 1/8 | 13 1/8 |
| 6-Month Interbank | 11 1/8 | 12 1/8 | 13 1/8 | 14 1/8 |
| 1-Year Interbank | 12 1/8 | 13 1/8 | 14 1/8 | 15 1/8 |

Japan Says Surplus Up Sharply

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Japan recorded a trade surplus of \$7.469 billion in the first six months of this year, the Finance Ministry reported Monday. The figure was higher than Japan's entire 1982 trade surplus, and almost four times its \$1.907-billion surplus for the first half of last year.

The ministry said the surplus with the United States alone hit a record \$7.086 billion. The previous first-half record, \$6.07 billion, was set last year. Japan's trade surplus with the United States for all of last year was more than \$18 billion.

Exports for the first half of this year totaled \$69.394 billion on a customs cleared basis, down 2.4 percent from the year before, and imports were \$61.925 billion, down 10.5 percent.

June exports came to \$12.276 billion, up 4.7 percent from the previous year. Imports for the month rose 3 percent from 1982 to \$10.377 billion, the first year-on-year rise in 17 months.

A ministry spokesman said the increase in imports was attributable mainly to purchases of commercial jetliners from the United States and Europe.

Spurred by brisk sales of personal computers, semiconductors and videotape recorders, Japan's exports to the United States jumped 17.2 percent over 1982 to \$3.679 billion. It was the first two-digit increase since January last year.

Other Japanese exports in the first half totaled \$12.93 billion worth of motor vehicles, up 0.5 percent from a year earlier; \$6.08 billion of steel, down 28.1 percent; and \$3.19 billion of ships, down 18.7 percent.

Shipments to the European Community totaled \$1.419 billion, up 13.7 percent from a year ago.

Imports from the United States amounted to \$2.25 billion and from the EC \$1.094 billion, up 7.7 and 35.4 percent, respectively.

Crude oil imports, which account for about 28 percent of all Japanese imports, were \$2.94 billion, up 7 percent, the ministry said.

F.O.B. exports in June rose 4.7 percent from a year earlier to \$12.23 billion, and C.I.F. imports were up 3 percent to \$10.38 billion. In year terms, the June surplus widened to \$456.49 billion yen from a downward revised \$421.39 billion in May and compared with a \$408.48-billion surplus a year earlier.



A China Products Co. department store in Hong Kong, part of China's stepped-up effort to sell Chinese-made merchandise there and build a stronger economic base on the island.

China Diversifies Its Presence In Hong Kong, Softens Threat

By Christopher S. Wren

New York Times Service

HONG KONG — In a city bustling with high finance and low intrigue, Wang Guangyong has drawn more than the usual curiosity. He heads the new Everbright Industrial Corp., which is taking over a high-rise floor in Hong Kong's gold-colored Far East Finance Center.

Mr. Wang, the brother-in-law of China's late President Lin Biao, has described himself modestly as chairman of a private corporation set up to import millions of dollars of Western technology for China's modernization.

His general refusal to disclose details about Everbright's assets and backers prompts an assumption that Mr. Wang is Beijing's newest man of significance in town. His operation appears to be part of the latest Chinese strategy to keep Hong Kong prosperous by investing in its future.

China, alarmed by the financial jitters that its claim to sovereignty over Hong Kong has touched off, is diversifying its economic presence while soft-pedaling its old threat to move in by 1997, when Britain's lease over most of the crown colony expires.

"Infiltration has been heavy in recent years, but now it's coming to the surface," said one Hong Kong Chinese analyst.

"They're stepping it up, no doubt about it," a Western diplomat agreed.

Mr. Wang, who brought some employees along from Beijing, has said he also plans to hire Hong Kong Chinese for some jobs at Everbright. "There have been other signs of increased activity besides the arrival of Everbright. China has spent \$10 million to open another department store, in addition to several that already sell Chinese-made merchandise in Hong Kong. Kao Yunshan, chairman of China Products Co., explained that the newest store was

opened because "it is China's wish to keep Hong Kong prosperous and stable."

Wang Guangyong, who manages a textile subsidiary of China Resources Co., a commercial concern run from Beijing, said China was investing in the Hong Kong textile industry. Other Chinese officials said China might supply raw materials for a Hong Kong cement plant.

Wang Daoshan, the mayor of Shanghai, visited Hong Kong recently and paid a courtesy call on Sir Edward Youde, the crown colony's British governor. Mr. Wang earlier had assured some Hong Kong journalists visiting Shanghai that their city could keep its market economy after China took over.

A Hong Kong newspaper, Ming Pao, reported from Shanghai that a trade official there had implied that China intended to encourage Hong Kong's prosperity by making investments and setting up factories in the colony.

The Hong Kong office of the New China News Agency operates like a Chinese consulate, representing mainland interests and issuing visas. Xu Jiatun, the former Communist Party chief of Jiangsu province, was appointed director of the agency's office here last month, thus becoming China's ranking envoy in Hong Kong.

In a panel discussion at the recent session of China's nominal parliament in Beijing, Mr. Xu said, "Both before and after the recovery of Chinese sovereignty over Hong Kong, appropriate measures will be taken to maintain its prosperity."

China Resources Co. has handled deals in Hong Kong with mixed results. Last summer it became overextended in a major real estate project and had to

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

NYSE Prices Rise, But Institutions Stay on Sidelines

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices were higher at the close of the New York Stock Exchange Monday in slow trading that indicated that institutions were passive despite a money-supply decline.

The Dow Jones industrial average, a 3.21 loser Friday, closed up 8.21 to 1,215.44. The Dow had lost 18.03 overall last week. For the past month, the Dow has traded in a range of 1,185.50 on June 8 to a record high of 1,248.30 on June 16.

Advances led declines by a 9-6 margin among the 1,947 issues traded.

Big Board volume was 61.6 million shares, down from the 66.5 million traded Friday.

Prices were also higher in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Analysts said the slower trading indicated that institutional investors, who have made fortunes since the bull market began last August, were reluctant to buy. And that is why some observers think that any rally attempt will be short-lived.

Some investors were encouraged at the outset by the Federal Reserve's report late Friday that the narrow money supply of the U.S. money supply fell \$3 billion in the latest statistical week. But analysts noted that the growth during recent months still is far above Fed targets.

While experts believe that the Federal Reserve's Open Market Committee will vote to tighten credit a bit at its meeting Tuesday and Wednesday, they do not think that the Fed will raise its discount rate to banks until later.

Stocks mentioned as takeover targets attracted some attention but lower earnings hurt others in a sluggish session that indicated that Wall Street was in the summer doldrums.

Second-quarter earnings reports are due out soon and the results will be crucial to the market, analysts said.

"I think you will find the market will be unrelenting if the earnings reports don't measure up to expectations," said Michael Metz, Oppenheimer & Co. vice president.

Many analysts have been raising their earnings estimates for the year and they might have to pare them if second-quarter results don't measure up," Mr. Metz added.

On the trading floor, Baldwin United, trading for the first time since June 29, was lower in active

Dollar Sets Highs Again in Europe

The Associated Press

LONDON — The U.S. dollar climbed to records against the French franc and Italian lira and rose in relation to other major currencies Monday, boosted by speculation about possible U.S. credit-tightening moves.

Some experts believe that the Federal Reserve Board's Open Market Committee will vote to tighten credit a bit at its meeting Tuesday and Wednesday, in response to the rapid rise in the U.S. money supply over the past few months.

The dollar was fixed at a record 7.7715 francs, up from 7.7325 francs late Friday.

The dollar also rose to a new peak against the lira at the Milan fixing, to 1,529.70 lire, up from 1,522.85 lire late Friday and the previous high of 1,525.55 lire at the fixing June 16.

In Frankfurt, the dollar climbed to 2.5850 Deutsche marks from 2.5748 DM late Friday.

trading. The company last week reported a \$617-million first-quarter loss.

American Can (ex-dividend) was active. The company recently bought 7.5 percent of Faine Webber and there was speculation it would seek control of the brokerage. Faine Webber was higher.

IBM, a DJIA component and a leader in the bull market since last August, was higher at one time in heavy trading. Other high-technology issues were mixed.

Data General won support. The company won an eight-year contract to provide a nationwide network of office-automation and information-management systems to the U.S. Forest Service.

United Brands spurred at the outset. The company's TRT Communications unit has requested government permission to offer 8 million shares, of which TRT will sell 3 million shares and United Brands 5 million.

Chrysler, the volume leader, was up.

Following published speculation in recent days that he might want to move on to other things, Lee Iacocca, the company's chairman, said he plans to stay with the company he is credited with having helped save from bankruptcy.

All these Bonds have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE

June 15, 1983

Citicorp Overseas Finance Corporation N.V.

(Incorporated with limited liability in the Netherlands Antilles)

ECU 40,000,000

11 1/4 per cent. Guaranteed Bonds due 1990

Irrevocably and Unconditionally Guaranteed by

CITICORP

Kredietbank International Group

Citicorp Capital Markets Group

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.
Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank
Credit Lyonnais
Société Générale de Banque S.A.

Bank Brussel Lambert N.V.
Crédit Commercial de France
Credit Suisse First Boston Limited
S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

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|--|--|---|--|
| Amro International Bankverrein Bremen AG | Banca Commerciale Italiana Banque du Benelux S.A. | Banco di Roma Banque Générale de Luxembourg S.A. | Bank/Banque Ippa Banque Indosuez |
| Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A. | Banque Nationale de Paris | Banque Paribas | Banque Paribas Belgique S.A. |
| Banque de l'Union Européenne | Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank Allgemein-Da-Haus | Commerzbank Allgemein-Da-Haus | Bayerische Vereinsbank Allgemein-Da-Haus |
| Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations | CERA-Centrale Raiffeisenbank-Belgium | Commerzbank Allgemein-Da-Haus | Continentale Bank S.A. |
| Creditanstalt-Bankverein | Crédit Général S.A. de Banque | Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine | Daiwa Europe Allgemein-Da-Haus |
| Deutsche Girozentrale - Deutsche Kommunalbank - Allgemein-Da-Haus | Dresdner Bank Allgemein-Da-Haus | European Banking Company Allgemein-Da-Haus | Financière Deway S.A. |
| Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank AG | Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen Allgemein-Da-Haus | Goldman Sachs International Corp. | |
| Hambros Bank Allgemein-Da-Haus | Irish Intercontinental Bank Allgemein-Da-Haus | Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino | Kleinwort, Benson Allgemein-Da-Haus |
| Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourggoise | Kredietbank (Suisse) S.A. | Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb Allgemein-Da-Haus | Merrill Lynch International & Co. Allgemein-Da-Haus |
| Samuel Montagu & Co. Allgemein-Da-Haus | Morgan Grenfell & Co. Allgemein-Da-Haus | Morgan Stanley International Allgemein-Da-Haus | Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank nv Allgemein-Da-Haus |
| Nederlandse Credietbank nv | Nippon European Bank S.A. | Nomura International Allgemein-Da-Haus | Orion Royal Bank Allgemein-Da-Haus |
| The Royal Bank of Canada (Belgium) S.A. | Salomon Brothers International Allgemein-Da-Haus | Société Générale Allgemein-Da-Haus | Société Générale Alsacienne de Banque Allgemein-Da-Haus |
| Swiss Bank Corporation International Allgemein-Da-Haus | Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale Allgemein-Da-Haus | Wood Gundy Limited | |

Monday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

[illegible]

Notice of Mandatory Redemption
The Rural and Industries Bank of Western Australia ("the Bank")
 A\$30,000,000 6% per cent. Guaranteed A\$/DM Bonds due 1987

1. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to the provisions of the Trust Deed dated 10th August 1872 constituting the above Bonds, that A£3,000,000 nominal of the Bonds is due for mandatory redemption on 15th August 1883. Pursuant to Clause 5(B) of the Terms and Conditions Applicable to the Bonds, 200 Bonds have been purchased by the Bank and A£200,000 has been credited against the amount due for redemption.

2. The serial numbers of the Bonds drawn for redemption are as follows: -

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 21 | 1462 | 2982 | 4188 | 8365 | 7028 | 8218 | 9586 | 11373 | 13629 | 18060 | 19757 | 20885 | 21887 | 22898 | 23778 | 24711 | 25683 | 26789 | 27760 | 28891 |
| 30 | 1487 | 3003 | 4179 | 8357 | 7030 | 8227 | 9598 | 11401 | 13634 | 18063 | 19768 | 20886 | 21890 | 22908 | 23783 | 24712 | 25684 | 26776 | 27784 | 28899 |
| 40 | 1512 | 3028 | 4194 | 8368 | 7041 | 8238 | 9610 | 11414 | 13646 | 18071 | 19783 | 20898 | 21904 | 22921 | 23796 | 24721 | 25689 | 26788 | 27796 | 28901 |
| 50 | 1537 | 3053 | 4199 | 8371 | 7041 | 8239 | 9613 | 11424 | 13648 | 18072 | 19784 | 20899 | 21905 | 22922 | 23797 | 24722 | 25690 | 26789 | 27798 | 28902 |
| 60 | 1562 | 3078 | 4204 | 8383 | 7043 | 8243 | 9633 | 11409 | 13659 | 18078 | 19811 | 20911 | 21918 | 22927 | 23802 | 24727 | 25699 | 26790 | 27797 | 28903 |
| 70 | 1587 | 3103 | 4209 | 8386 | 7044 | 8244 | 9636 | 11410 | 13660 | 18079 | 19812 | 20912 | 21919 | 22928 | 23803 | 24728 | 25700 | 26791 | 27799 | 28904 |
| 80 | 1612 | 3128 | 4214 | 8398 | 7046 | 8246 | 9639 | 11411 | 13661 | 18080 | 19813 | 20913 | 21920 | 22929 | 23804 | 24729 | 25701 | 26792 | 27800 | 28905 |
| 90 | 1637 | 3153 | 4219 | 8401 | 7047 | 8247 | 9642 | 11412 | 13662 | 18081 | 19814 | 20914 | 21921 | 22930 | 23805 | 24730 | 25702 | 26793 | 27801 | 28906 |
| 100 | 1662 | 3178 | 4224 | 8413 | 7049 | 8249 | 9645 | 11413 | 13663 | 18082 | 19815 | 20915 | 21922 | 22931 | 23806 | 24731 | 25703 | 26794 | 27802 | 28907 |
| 110 | 1687 | 3203 | 4229 | 8426 | 7051 | 8251 | 9648 | 11414 | 13664 | 18083 | 19816 | 20916 | 21923 | 22932 | 23807 | 24732 | 25704 | 26795 | 27803 | 28908 |
| 120 | 1712 | 3228 | 4234 | 8438 | 7053 | 8253 | 9651 | 11415 | 13665 | 18084 | 19817 | 20917 | 21924 | 22933 | 23808 | 24733 | 25705 | 26796 | 27804 | 28909 |
| 130 | 1737 | 3253 | 4239 | 8451 | 7055 | 8255 | 9654 | 11416 | 13666 | 18085 | 19818 | 20918 | 21925 | 22934 | 23809 | 24734 | 25706 | 26797 | 27805 | 28910 |
| 140 | 1762 | 3278 | 4244 | 8464 | 7057 | 8257 | 9657 | 11417 | 13667 | 18086 | 19819 | 20919 | 21926 | 22935 | 23810 | 24735 | 25707 | 26798 | 27806 | 28911 |
| 150 | 1787 | 3303 | 4249 | 8477 | 7059 | 8259 | 9660 | 11418 | 13668 | 18087 | 19820 | 20920 | 21927 | 22936 | 23811 | 24736 | 25708 | 26799 | 27807 | 28912 |
| 160 | 1812 | 3328 | 4254 | 8490 | 7061 | 8261 | 9663 | 11419 | 13669 | 18088 | 19821 | 20921 | 21928 | 22937 | 23812 | 24737 | 25709 | 26800 | 27808 | 28913 |
| 170 | 1837 | 3353 | 4259 | 8502 | 7063 | 8263 | 9666 | 11420 | 13670 | 18089 | 19822 | 20922 | 21929 | 22938 | 23813 | 24738 | 25710 | 26801 | 27809 | 28914 |
| 180 | 1862 | 3378 | 4264 | 8515 | 7065 | 8265 | 9669 | 11421 | 13671 | 18090 | 19823 | 20923 | 21930 | 22939 | 23814 | 24739 | 25711 | 26802 | 27810 | 28915 |
| 190 | 1887 | 3403 | 4269 | 8528 | 7067 | 8267 | 9672 | 11422 | 13672 | 18091 | 19824 | 20924 | 21931 | 22940 | 23815 | 24740 | 25712 | 26803 | 27811 | 28916 |
| 200 | 1912 | 3428 | 4274 | 8541 | 7069 | 8269 | 9675 | 11423 | 13673 | 18092 | 19825 | 20925 | 21932 | 22941 | 23816 | 24741 | 25713 | 26804 | 27812 | 28917 |
| 210 | 1937 | 3453 | 4279 | 8554 | 7071 | 8271 | 9678 | 11424 | 13674 | 18093 | 19826 | 20926 | 21933 | 22942 | 23817 | 24742 | 25714 | 26805 | 27813 | 28918 |
| 220 | 1962 | 3478 | 4284 | 8567 | 7073 | 8273 | 9681 | 11425 | 13675 | 18094 | 19827 | 20927 | 21934 | 22943 | 23818 | 24743 | 25715 | 26806 | 27814 | 28919 |
| 230 | 1987 | 3503 | 4289 | 8580 | 7075 | 8275 | 9684 | 11426 | 13676 | 18095 | 19828 | 20928 | 21935 | 22944 | 23819 | 24744 | 25716 | 26807 | 27815 | 28920 |
| 240 | 2012 | 3528 | 4294 | 8593 | 7077 | 8277 | 9687 | 11427 | 13677 | 18096 | 19829 | 20929 | 21936 | 22945 | 23820 | 24745 | 25717 | 26808 | 27816 | 28921 |
| 250 | 2037 | 3553 | 4299 | 8606 | 7079 | 8279 | 9690 | 11428 | 13678 | 18097 | 19830 | 20930 | 21937 | 22946 | 23821 | 24746 | 25718 | 26809 | 27817 | 28922 |
| 260 | 2062 | 3578 | 4304 | 8619 | 7081 | 8281 | 9693 | 11429 | 13679 | 18098 | 19831 | 20931 | 21938 | 22947 | 23822 | 24747 | 25719 | 26810 | 27818 | 28923 |
| 270 | 2087 | 3603 | 4309 | 8632 | 7083 | 8283 | 9696 | 11430 | 13680 | 18099 | 19832 | 20932 | 21939 | 22948 | 23823 | 24748 | 25720 | 26811 | 27819 | 28924 |
| 280 | 2112 | 3628 | 4314 | 8645 | 7085 | 8285 | 9699 | 11431 | 13681 | 18100 | 19833 | 20933 | 21940 | 22949 | 23824 | 24749 | 25721 | 26812 | 27820 | 28925 |
| 290 | 2137 | 3653 | 4319 | 8658 | 7087 | 8287 | 9702 | 11432 | 13682 | 18101 | 19834 | 20934 | 21941 | 22950 | 23825 | 24750 | 25722 | 26813 | 27821 | 28926 |
| 300 | 2162 | 3678 | 4324 | 8671 | 7089 | 8289 | 9705 | 11433 | 13683 | 18102 | 19835 | 20935 | 21942 | 22951 | 23826 | 24751 | 25723 | 26814 | 27822 | 28927 |
| 310 | 2187 | 3703 | 4329 | 8684 | 7091 | 8291 | 9708 | 11434 | 13684 | 18103 | 19836 | 20936 | 21943 | 22952 | 23827 | 24752 | 25724 | 26815 | 27823 | 28928 |
| 320 | 2212 | 3728 | 4334 | 8697 | 7093 | 8293 | 9711 | 11435 | 13685 | 18104 | 19837 | 20937 | 21944 | 22953 | 23828 | 24753 | 25725 | 26816 | 27824 | 28929 |
| 330 | 2237 | 3753 | 4339 | 8710 | 7095 | 8295 | 9714 | 11436 | 13686 | 18105 | 19838 | 20938 | 21945 | 22954 | 23829 | 24754 | 25726 | 26817 | 27825 | 28930 |
| 340 | 2262 | 3778 | 4344 | 8723 | 7097 | 8297 | 9717 | 11437 | 13687 | 18106 | 19839 | 20939 | 21946 | 22955 | 23830 | 24755 | 25727 | 26818 | 27826 | 28931 |
| 350 | 2287 | 3803 | 4349 | 8736 | 7099 | 8299 | 9720 | 11438 | 13688 | 18107 | 19840 | 20940 | 21947 | 22956 | 23831 | 24756 | 25728 | 26819 | 27827 | 28932 |
| 360 | 2312 | 3828 | 4354 | 8749 | 7101 | 8301 | 9723 | 11439 | 13689 | 18108 | 19841 | 20941 | 21948 | 22957 | 23832 | 24757 | 25729 | 26820 | 27828 | 28933 |
| 370 | 2337 | 3853 | 4359 | 8762 | 7103 | 8303 | 9726 | 11440 | 13690 | 18109 | 19842 | 20942 | 21949 | 22958 | 23833 | 24758 | 25730 | 26821 | 27829 | 28934 |
| 380 | 2362 | 3878 | 4364 | 8775 | 7105 | 8305 | 9729 | 11441 | 13691 | 18110 | 19843 | 20943 | 21950 | 22959 | 23834 | 24759 | 25731 | 26822 | 27830 | 28935 |
| 390 | 2387 | 3903 | 4369 | 8788 | 7107 | 8307 | 9732 | 11442 | 13692 | 18111 | 19844 | 20944 | 21951 | 22960 | 23835 | 24760 | 25732 | 26823 | 27831 | 28936 |
| 400 | 2412 | 3928 | 4374 | 8801 | 7109 | 8309 | 9735 | 11443 | 13693 | 18112 | 19845 | 20945 | 21952 | 22961 | 23836 | 24761 | 25733 | 26824 | 27832 | 28937 |
| 410 | 2437 | 3953 | 4379 | 8814 | 7111 | 8311 | 9738 | 11444 | 13694 | 18113 | 19846 | 20946 | 21953 | 22962 | 23837 | 24762 | 25734 | 26825 | 27833 | 28938 |
| 420 | 2462 | 3978 | 4384 | 8827 | 7113 | 8313 | 9741 | 11445 | 13695 | 18114 | 19847 | 20947 | 21954 | 22963 | 23838 | 24763 | 25735 | 26826 | 27834 | 28939 |
| 430 | 2487 | 4003 | 4389 | 8840 | 7115 | 8315 | 9744 | 11446 | 13696 | 18115 | 19848 | 20948 | 21955 | 22964 | 23839 | 24764 | 25736 | 26827 | 27835 | 28940 |
| 440 | 2512 | 4028 | 4394 | 8853 | 7117 | 8317 | 9747 | 11447 | 13697 | 18116 | 19849 | 20949 | 21956 | 22965 | 23840 | 24765 | 25737 | 26828 | 27836 | 28941 |
| 450 | 2537 | 4053 | 4399 | 8866 | 7119 | 8319 | 9750 | 11448 | 13698 | 18117 | 19850 | 20950 | 21957 | 22966 | 23841 | 24766 | 25738 | 26829 | 27837 | 28942 |
| 460 | 2562 | 4078 | 4404 | 8879 | 7121 | 8321 | 9753 | 11449 | 13699 | 18118 | 19851 | 20951 | 21958 | 22967 | 23842 | 24767 | 25739 | 26830 | 27838 | 28943 |
| 470 | 2587 | 4103 | 4409 | 8892 | 7123 | 8323 | 9756 | 11450 | 13700 | 18119 | 19852 | 20952 | 21959 | 22968 | 23843 | 24768 | 25740 | 26831 | 27839 | 28944 |
| 480 | 2612 | 4128 | 4414 | 8905 | 7125 | 8325 | 9759 | 11451 | 13701 | 18120 | 19853 | 20953 | 21960 | 22969 | 23844 | 24769 | 25741 | 26832 | 27840 | 28945 |
| 490 | 2637 | 4153 | 4419 | 8918 | 7127 | 8327 | 9762 | 11452 | 13702 | 18121 | 19854 | 20954 | 21961 | 22970 | 23845 | 24770 | 25742 | 26833 | 27841 | 28946 |
| 500 | 2662 | 4178 | 4424 | 8931 | 7129 | 8329 | 9765 | 11453 | 13703 | 18122 | 19855 | 20955 | 21962 | 22971 | 23846 | 24771 | 25743 | 26834 | 27842 | 28947 |
| 510 | 2687 | 4203 | 4429 | 8944 | 7131 | 8331 | 9768 | 11454 | 13704 | 18123 | 19856 | 20956 | 21963 | 22972 | 23847 | 24772 | 25744 | 26835 | 27843 | 28948 |
| 520 | 2712 | 4228 | 4434 | 8957 | 7133 | 8333 | 9771 | 11455 | 13705 | 18124 | 19857 | 20957 | 21964 | 22973 | 23848 | 24773 | 25745 | 26836 | 27844 | 28949 |
| 530 | 2737 | 4253 | 4439 | 8970 | 7135 | 8335 | 9774 | 11456 | 13706 | 18125 | 19858 | 20958 | 21965 | 22974 | 23849 | 24774 | 25746 | 26837 | 27845 | 28950 |
| 540 | 2762 | 4278 | 4444 | 8983 | 7137 | 8337 | 9777 | 11457 | 13707 | 18126 | 19859 | 20959 | 21966 | 22975 | 23850 | 24775 | 25747 | 26838 | 27846 | 28951 |
| 550 | 2787 | 4303 | 4449 | 8996 | 7139 | 8339 | 9780 | 11458 | 13708 | 18127 | 19860 | 20960 | 21967 | 22976 | 23851 | 24776 | 25748 | 26839 | 27847 | 28952 |
| 560 | 2812 | 4328 | 4454 | 9009 | 7141 | 8341 | 9783 | 11459 | 13709 | 18128 | 19861 | 20961 | 21968 | 22977 | 23852 | 24777 | 25749 | 26840 | 27848 | 28953 |
| 570 | 2837 | 4353 | 4459 | 9022 | 7143 | 8343 | 9786 | 11460 | 13710 | 18129 | 19862 | 20962 | 21969 | 22978 | 23853 | 24778 | 25750 | 26841 | 27849 | 28954 |
| 580 | 2862 | 4378 | 4464 | 9035 | 7145 | 8345 | 9789 | 11461 | 13711 | 18130 | 19863 | 20963 | 21970 | 22979 | 23854 | 24779 | 25751 | 26842 | 27850 | 28955 |
| 590 | 2887 | 4403 | 4469 | 9048 | 7147 | 8347 | 9792 | 11462 | 13712 | 18131 | 19864 | 20964 | 21971 | 22980 | 23855 | 24780 | 25752 | 26843 | 27851 | 28956 |
| 600 | 2912 | 4428 | 4474 | 9061 | 7149 | 8349 | 9795 | 11463 | 13713 | 18132 | 19865 | 20965 | 21972 | 22981 | 23856 | 24781 | 25753 | 26844 | 27852 | 28957 |
| 610 | 2937 | 4453 | 4479 | 9074 | 7151 | 8351 | 9798 | 11464 | 13714 | 18133 | 19866 | 20966 | 21973 | 22982 | 23857 | 24782 | 25754 | 26845 | 27853 | 28958 |
| 620 | 2962 | 4478 | 4484 | 9087 | 7153 | 8353 | 9801 | 11465 | 13715 | | | | | | | | | | | |

(Continued on Page 10)

- Sales figures are unrestricted. Yearly highs and lows reflect the average 25 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day, where a spill or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid; the year's highest and lowest dividends are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are computed as percentages based on the latest declaration.
- o—dividend class extra!.
- o—equal rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
- o—issuance dividend.
- o—20%.
- o—new yearly low.
- o—dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
- o—dividend in Confection funds, subject to 13% maximum residence law.
- o—dividend declared after split or as stock dividend.
- o—dividend paid this year, restricted, deferred, or no other sales or latest dividend meeting.
- o—dividend declared or paid this year, as accountants' issue with dividends in arrears.
- o—dividend declared in the past 32 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
- o—next day delivery.
- o—price—earnings ratio.
- o—dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
- o—stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
- o—30%.
- o—dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated.
- o—cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
- o—new yearly high.
- o—trading halted.
- o—in—insufficiently recoverable or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities consumed by public communities.
- o—when distributed.
- o—when issued.
- o—with warrants.
- o—ex-dividend or ex-interest.
- o—with distribution.
- o—dividend.
- o—ex-dividend and sales to suit.
- o—30%.
- o—sales in full.

Herald-Examiner Tribune

Published With the New York Evening Post

The Global Overview

...and the

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971) using a Shimadzu 1010 spectrophotometer. The concentration of chlorophylls was expressed as $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ of the sample.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

U.S. Trade With China Declines To Lowest Level in Nearly 4 Years

BEIJING (UPI) — U.S. trade with China, reduced by a retaliatory Chinese trade ban, plunged in May to its lowest monthly level in nearly four years, the U.S. Embassy here reported.

The embassy report Saturday said Chinese-American trade fell to \$238 million in May, the lowest monthly level since October 1979. It said U.S. exports totaled \$75.2 million, the lowest level since August 1978.

The steep decline resulted in a U.S. trade deficit of \$187.8 million for May, the second consecutive U.S. monthly trade deficit with China and the fourth in less than a year, the embassy said.

Except for corn, which was up 77 percent last year, U.S. agricultural exports for May were nearly non-existent because of a trade ban on American cotton, soybeans and chemical fibers. The ban went into effect in January after Washington imposed unilateral textile export quotas on China. The two nations still have not reached a new textile agreement.

CSX's Texas Gas Takeover Blocked

WASHINGTON (AP) — Chief Justice Warren E. Burger refused Monday to lift a court order that temporarily blocks CSX Corp. from acquiring Texas Gas Resources Corp.

Mr. Burger turned down a plea by CSX, the largest U.S. railway system, to overrule a U.S. appeals court that bars at least for now the takeover of Texas Gas. CSX, meanwhile, has extended its \$1-billion tender offer for shares of Texas Gas to Aug. 2.

More than 90 percent of Texas Gas shares have been tendered to CSX, but a ruling Friday by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia has left CSX unable to buy them.

Iran Compensates Bridgestone

TOKYO (Reuters) — Iran has paid Bridgestone Tire Co. and Marubeni Corp. a total of 5 billion yen (\$20.8 million) as compensation for the nationalization of their jointly owned Iranian company and as repayment of loans, Iranian Embassy sources said Monday.

Bridgestone confirmed that a lump sum had been paid to the two companies by Iran but declined to specify the amount.

Klöckner Cautiously Optimistic

DUISBURG — Klöckner & Co. is only guardedly optimistic about its prospects for the rest of 1983 after having a balanced first half, its chief executive, Joerg Henle, said Monday.

He told a press conference that this optimism may diminish later this year if the economic recovery remains uneven in many sectors.

Group first half results were "not unsatisfactory," given the economic situation, and allowed the group to enter the second half "without advantage or disadvantage," he said.

Japanese Firm Sends Team to U.S.

TOKYO (Reuters) — Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp. said Monday that it will send a team to the United States next week for a three-week study of the possibilities of buying computer software there.

The company, which used to limit its overseas procurement to hardware, is now planning to buy software in an effort to increase its foreign purchases in response to a request to complaints by the United States and other countries about Japan's trade imbalance, it said.

EC Rejects Plan to Set New Rates for Credits

BRUSSELS — The European Community rejected a plan on Monday to fix new interest rates for low-interest export credits after France and Italy turned down terms already accepted by other rich nations.

Finance Minister Jacques Delors of France said the community would now seek an extension for two or three months of existing arrangements for the low-interest government-subsidized loans, used as a weapon in the fight for export markets.

But Chancellor of the Exchequer Nigel Lawson of Britain said the move could risk a breakdown of a long-standing international accord over the credits.

The minimum interest charges are set annually by the 22-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development to prevent cut-throat competition.

Officials said the decision would anger the United States, which wanted an urgent revision of the loan system and which in the past had threatened an export credit "war."

"We will start work as soon as possible on proposals to find another solution," Mr. Delors said, adding that cuts of 1 to 1.5 percent in the current minimum rates of between 10 and 12.4 percent could be acceptable.

Officials said it would be difficult to find a new formula to satisfy the United States, while within the community Britain and West Ger-

many were worried about making cuts that were too steep.

Later a communiqué issued by the ministers said the community was seeking an extension of the existing arrangements until Oct. 31. They are formally due to expire on July 15.

The United States, Japan and the EC have been at odds for months over updating the agreement. They reached a compromise last month in Paris, where the OECD is based, in which the EC agreed to extend at the start of EC finance ministers' talks Monday Mr. Delors made it clear that he would not accept the compromise.

The compromise would have slightly cut the cost of credits to all but the richest recipients. It also included a semi-automatic clause to phase out subsidies over three years.

France, backed by Italy, wants sharper cuts in the interest charges.

The compromise provided for a cut in borrowing charges for the poorest recipients to 9.5 percent, and for intermediate nations to 10.7 percent. The rate of 12.4 percent paid by the most affluent states would be unchanged.

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U.S. Trade Deficit Considered A Serious Threat to Economy

By Peter T. Kilborn

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. deficit in foreign trade, which has widened to record levels, is a serious threat to the economy that is unlikely to be relieved by a recovery in the domestic economy, officials in the Reagan administration now believe.

The gap between imports and exports is expected to contribute to persistently high unemployment and continuing troubles for many industries.

Government officials predict that imports of merchandise will exceed exports by \$60 billion or more this year, a gap that would be 50 percent wider than last year's record deficit.

And nonmerchandise trade is not helping any. For years, the country relied on gains from other international business activities, such as banking, insurance and travel services, to compensate for shortfalls in the export of goods. But that advantage, too, has faded, further widening the overall deficit in the balance of payments.

Robert J. Ortner, the Commerce Department's chief economist, said that the total deficit could reach \$25 billion this year, exceeding the record current-account deficit of \$15 billion in 1978.

"It certainly looks alarming," he added.

The principal cause of the merchandise-trade deficit is the strong dollar, which makes imports a bargain in U.S. stores and U.S. goods more expensive abroad than foreign ones. But there are other aggravations as well.

These include the financial plight of the developing countries, the slow pace of recovery in Europe, the deteriorating finances of oil-exporting countries, the bountiful crops in food-exporting countries and an increasingly aggressive international competition for sales.

Last year, the United States recorded a merchandise-trade deficit of \$42.7 billion, slightly larger than the previous record, set in 1978, of \$42.4 billion.

The current account, which also includes trade in services such as banking and insurance, normally records surpluses that are often large enough to offset the merchandise deficits.

But after showing surpluses in 1980 and 1981, the current account swung into a deficit of \$11 billion last year.

Deficits and surpluses in trade were once unimportant to the United States, a country that through most of its history could depend on its vast internal market for growth and prosperity. But during the last 20 years, foreign industries have discovered that vast market, too,



Thomas A. Holmes

while U.S. industry discovered foreign markets with less success.

Mr. Ortner said U.S. exports represent 8 percent of the country's total output of goods and services, almost twice the level of 1970. "If you go beyond the industries that actually export goods, to all the other industries that support them, that figure could more than double," he said.

All those industries represent jobs. A Commerce Department study says that export-related employment dropped from 6.2 million jobs in 1980 to 4.9 million in 1982, a decline that represented 40 percent of all the U.S. jobs lost during the two years.

Most executives and economists single out the dollar as the chief reason for the weakness of U.S. exports. "The British pound is down 35 or 40 percent against the dollar," said Thomas A. Holmes, chairman of Ingersoll-Rand Co., a leading U.S. exporter of compressors, pumps, mining equipment, oil-drilling equipment and other gear.

"That differential means we have to drop our prices by that much or raise our productivity by that much," Mr. Holmes said.

To compete, Mr. Holmes said, an U.S. manufacturer has to buy more and more parts for equipment abroad, with strong dollars, to close the currency differential.

Most economists attribute the dollar's strength to the federal budget deficits, now running at up to \$200 billion annually. They contend that the deficits force the Treasury to compete with consumers and industrial borrowers for funds. With more demand for dollars, their cost — interest rates — has to rise.

The higher interest rates, in turn,

lure foreigners to sell their currencies and buy dollar investments, easing demand for those currencies and putting a premium on the dollar.

Even without the dollar problem, U.S. industry is hard put to find more foreign customers now. Walter K. Joelson, chief economist at General Electric Co., said that a company comes up just about everywhere it looks.

He said that even the oil-producing countries offer little promise. Nigeria, Venezuela and Indonesia have all but ceased their ambitious development programs with the declines in oil prices and in world demand.

Many developing countries are big borrowers from the West. But because of the recession and other factors, some have had to reschedule their debt payments and promise to cut spending.

Now there is a new restraint, said Lionel H. Olmer, undersecretary of commerce for international trade. Normally, an U.S. company would go to its bank for 120-day supplier credits, or loans, to give a foreign customer to help it make the purchase.

"Supplier credits probably accounted for half our trade with Mexico," he said. But now banks have become reluctant to extend the credits, he said, and the loans "have slowed down to a trickle."

These problems, Mr. Olmer thinks, are probably temporary. But other problems are likely to linger. World markets have become vastly more competitive, said Dean D. Thornton, a vice president for marketing at Boeing Co. in Seattle.

"There's been a fundamental change," Mr. Thornton said. "U.S. commercial aircraft manufacturers dominated the world market. They made well over 90 percent of the world's jets. There were three companies — Boeing, Lockheed and (McDonnell) Douglas. The only question was which one got the sales."

Then, he said, France, West Germany and Britain collaborated in the formation of Airbus Industrie, now a leading competitor. The European company, he said, gets a great amount of government support. "We'd like to have a more supportive policy from the U.S. government."

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)

| Month | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
|-------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------|------|
| 400 | 11.50-14.50 | 10.00-20.00 | — | — | — |
| 500 | 5.00-7.00 | 15.00-22.50 | 20.00-30.00 | — | — |
| 600 | 1.75-3.75 | 12.50-15.00 | 20.00-24.00 | — | — |
| 400 | 0.25-1.00 | 7.50-10.00 | 10.00-20.00 | — | — |
| 500 | 0.10-0.25 | 5.00-7.00 | 12.00-15.00 | — | — |

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Le Fonds Deltec International S.A.

Société Anonyme in Liquidation
Registered in Luxembourg, 14, rue Aldringen
(R.C. Luxembourg: B-6177)

Notice of the Second Liquidation Meeting

Notice is hereby given to the shareholders of Le Fonds Deltec International S.A. of an Extraordinary General Meeting convened for 9:00 a.m. on 22nd July 1983 at 14, rue Aldringen:

- to receive the report of the liquidator;
- to appoint auditors to the liquidation; and
- to resolve to hold the third and final liquidation meeting in order to approve the report of the auditors to the liquidation.

Shareholders may vote at the meeting either in person or by proxy. In order to vote in person, shareholders must present either their share certificates or a certified receipt from Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A. for their share certificates. Forms of proxy may be obtained from Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A. on lodgement of share certificates and, in order to be valid for voting at the meeting, such forms of proxy must be lodged with Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A. at 14, rue Aldringen, Luxembourg by 10:00 a.m. on 20th July 1983. Share certificates so deposited will be retained by Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A. until the conclusion of the meeting or any adjournment thereof.

KMG (Klynveld Main Goerdeler) S.A.
Liquidator of Le Fonds Deltec International S.A.

Le Fonds Deltec International S.A.

Société Anonyme in Liquidation
Registered in Luxembourg, 14, rue Aldringen
(R.C. Luxembourg: B-6177)

Notice of the Third and Final Liquidation Meeting

Notice is hereby given to the shareholders of Le Fonds Deltec International S.A. of an Extraordinary General Meeting convened for 10:00 a.m. on 22nd July 1983 at 14, rue Aldringen:

- to approve the report of the auditors to the liquidation;
- to grant discharge to the liquidator;
- to declare the liquidation closed; and
- to decide on the repository for any undistributed assets and the place where the books and records of Le Fonds Deltec International S.A. will be maintained.

Shareholders may vote at the meeting either in person or by proxy. In order to vote in person, shareholders must present either their share certificates or a certified receipt from Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A. for their share certificates. Forms of proxy may be obtained from Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A. on lodgement of share certificates and, in order to be valid for voting at the meeting, such forms of proxy must be lodged with Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A. at 14, rue Aldringen, Luxembourg by 10:00 a.m. on 20th July 1983. Share certificates so deposited will be retained by Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A. until the conclusion of the meeting or any adjournment thereof.

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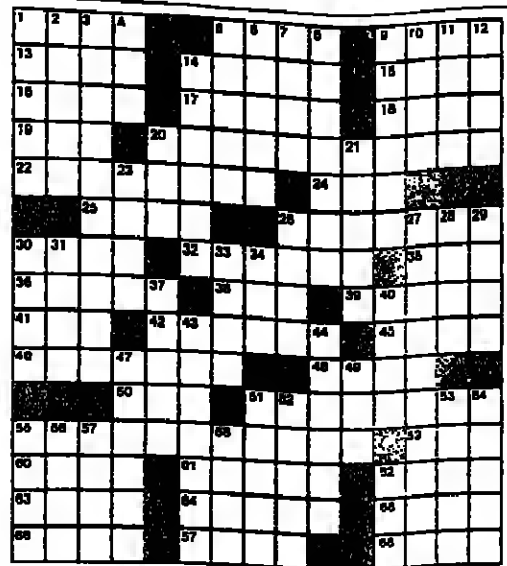
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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| 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | 2031 | 2032 | 2033 | 2034 | 2035 | 2036 | 2037 | 2038 | 2039 | 2040 | 2041 | 2042 | 2043 | 2044 | 2045 | 2046 | 2047 | 2048 | 2049 | 2050 | 2051 | 2052 | 2053 | 2054 | 2055 | 2056 | 2057 | 2058 | 2059 | 2060 | 2061 | 2062 | 2063 | 2064 | 2065 | 2066 | 2067 | 2068 | 2069 | 2070 | 2071 | 2072 | 2073 | 2074 | 2075 | 2076 | 2077 | 2078 | 2079 | 2080 | 2081 | 2082 | 2083 | 2084 | 2085 | 2086 | 2087 | 2088 | 2089 | 2090 | 2091 | 2092 | 2093 | 2094 | 2095 | 2096 | 2097 | 2098 | 2099 | 2100 | 2101 | 2102 | 2103 | 2104 | 2105 | 2106 | 2107 | 2108 | 2109 | 2110 | 2111 | 2112 | 2113 | 2114 | 2115 | 2116 | 2117 | 2118 | 2119 | 2120 | 2121 | 2122 | 2123 | 2124 | 2125 | 2126 | 2127 | 2128 | 2129 | 2130 | 2131 | 2132 | 2133 | 2134 | 2135 | 2136 | 2137 | 2138 | 2139 | 2140 | 2141 | 2142 | 2143 | 2144 | 2145 | 2146 | 2147 | 2148 | 2149 | 2150 | 2151 | 2152 | 2153 | 2154 | 2155 | 2156 | 2157 | 2158 | 2159 | 2160 | 2161 | 2162 | 2163 | 2164 | 2165 | 2166 | 2167 | 2168 | 2169 | 2170 | 2171 | 2172 | 2173 | 2174 | 2175 | 2176 | 2177 | 2178 | 2179 | 2180 | 2181 | 2182 | 2183 | 2184 | 2185 | 2186 | 2187 | 2188 | 2189 | 2190 | 2191 | 2192 | 2193 | 2194 | 2195 | 2196 | 2197 | 2198 | 2199 | 2200 | 2201 | 2202 | 2203 | 2204 | 2205 | 2206 | 2207 | 2208 | 2209 | 2210 | 2211 | 2212 | 2213 | 2214 | 2215 | 2216 | 2217 | 2218 | 2219 | 2220 | 2221 | 2222 | 2223 | 2224 | 2225 | 2226 | 2227 | 2228 | 2229 | 2230 | 2231 | 2232 | 2233 | 2234 | 2235 | 2236 | 2237 | 2238 | 2239 | 2240 | 2241 | 2242 | 2243 | 2244 | 2245 | 2246 | 2247 | 2248 | 2249 | 2250 | 2251 | 2252 | 2253 | 2254 | 2255 | 2256 | 2257 | 2258 | 2259 | 2260 | 2261 | 2262 | 2263 | 2264 | 2265 | 2266 | 2267 | 2268 | 2269 | 2270 | 2271 | 2272 | 2273 | 2274 | 2275 | 2276 | 2277 | 2278 | 2279 | 2280 | 2281 | 2282 | 2283 | 2284 | 2285 | 2286 | 2287 | 2288 | 2289 | 2290 | 2291 | 2292 | 2293 | 2294 | 2295 | 2296 | 2297 | 2298 | 2299 | 2300 | 2301 | 2302 | 2303 | 2304 | 2305 | 2306 | 2307 | 2308 | 2309 | 2310 | 2311 | 2312 | 2313 | 2314 | 2315 | 2316 | 2317 | 2318 | 2319 | 2320 | 2321 | 2322 | 2323 | 2324 | 2325 | 2326 | 2327 | 2328 | 2329 | 2330 | 2331 | 2332 | 2333 | 2334 | 2335 | 2336 | 2337 | 2338 | 2339 | 2340 | 2341 | 2342 | 2343 | 2344 | 2345 | 2346 | 2347 | 2348 | 2349 | 2350 | 2351 | 2352 | 2353 | 2354 | 2355 | 2356 | 2357 | 2358 | 2359 | 2360 | 2361 | 2362 | 2363 | 2364 | 2365 | 2366 | 2367 | 2368 | 2369 | 2370 | 2371 | 2372 | 2373 | 2374 | 2375 | 2376 | 2377 | 2378 | 2379 | 2380 | 2381 | 2382 | 2383 | 2384 | 2385 | 2386 | 2387 | 2388 | 2389 | 2390 | 2391 | 2392 | 2393 | 2394 | 2395 | 2396 | 2397 | 2398 | 2399 | 2400 | 2401 | 2402 | 2403 | 2404 | 2405 | 2406 | 2407 | 2408 | 2409 | 2410 | 2411 | 2412 | 2413 | 2414 | 2415 | 2416 | 2417 | 2418 | 2419 | 2420 | 2421 | 2422 | 2423 | 2424 | 2425 | 2426 | 2427 | 2428 | 2429 | 2430 | 2431 | 2432 | 2433 | 2434 | 2435 | 2436 | 2437 | 2438 | 2439 | 2440 | 2441 | 2442 | 2443 | 2444 | 2445 | 2446 | 2447 | 2448 | 2449 | 2450 | 2451 | 2452 | 2453 | 2454 | 2455 | 2456 | 2457 | 2458 | 2459 | 2460 | 2461 | 2462 | 2463 | 2464 | 2465 | 2466 | 2467 | 2468 | 2469 | 2470 | 2471 | 2472 | 2473 | 2474 | 2475 | 2476 | 2477 | 2478 | 2479 | 2480 | 2481 | 2482 | 2483 | 2484 | 2485 | 2486 | 2487 | 2488 | 2489 | 2490 | 2491 | 2492 | 2493 | 2494 | 2495 | 2496 | 2497 | 2498 | 2499 | 2500 | 2501 | 2502 | 2503 | 2504 | 2505 | 2506 | 2507 | 2508 | 2509 | 2510 | 2511 | 2512 | 2513 | 2514 | 2515 | 2516 | 2517 | 2518 | 2519 | 2520 | 2521 | 2522 | 2523 | 2524 | 2525 | 2526 | 2527 | 2528 | 2529 | 2530 | 2531 | 2532 | 2533 | 2534 | 2535 | 2536 | 2537 | 2538 | 2539 | 2540 | 2541 | 2542 | 2543 | 2544 | 2545 | 2546 | 2547 | 2548 | 2549 | 2550 | 2551 | 2552 | 2553 | 2554 | 2555 | 2556 | 2557 | 2558 | 2559 | 2560 | 2561 | 2562 | 2563 | 2564 | 2565 | 2566 | 2567 | 2568 | 2569 | 2570 | 2571 | 2572 | 2573 | 2574 | 2575 | 2576 | 2577 | 2578 | 2579 | 2580 | 2581 | 2582 | 2583 | 2584 | 2585 | 2586 | 2587 | 2588 | 2589 | 2590 | 2591 | 2592 | 2593 | 2594 | 2595 | 2596 | 2597 | 2598 | 2599 | 2600 | 2601 | 2602 | 2603 | 2604 | 2605 | 2606 | 2607 | 2608 | 2609 | 2610 | 2611 | 2612 | 2613 | 2614 | 2615 | 2616 | 2617 | 2618 | 2619 | 2620 | 2621 | 2622 | 2623 | 2624 | 2625 | 2626 | 2627 | 2628 | 2629 | 2630 | 2631 | 2632 | 2633 | 2634 | 2635 | 2636 | 2637 | 2638 | 2639 | 2640 | 2641 | 2642 | 2643 | 2644 | 2645 | 2646 | 2647 | 2648 | 2649 | 2650 | 2651 | 2652 | 2653 | 2654 | 2655 | 2656 | 2657 | 2658 | 2659 | 2660 | 2661 | 2662 | 2663 | 2664 | 2665 | 2666 | 2667 | 2668 | 2669 | 2670 | 2671 | 2672 | 2673 | 2674 | 2675 | 2676 | 2677 | 2678 | 2679 | 2680 | 2681 | 2682 | 2683 | 2684 | 2685 | 2686 | 2687 | 2688 | 2689 | 2690 | 2691 | 2692 | 2693 | 2694 | 2695 | 2696 | 2697 | 2698 | 2699 | 2700 | 2701 | 2702 | 2703 | 2704 | 2705 | 2706 | 2707 | 2708 | 2709 | 2710 | 2711 | 2712 | 2713 | 2714 | 2715 | 2716 | 2717 | 2718 | 2719 | 2720 | 2721 | 2722 | 2723 | 2724 | 2725 | 2726 | 2727 | 2728 | 2729 | 2730 | 2731 | 2732 | 2733 | 2734 | 2735 | 2736 | 2737 | 2738 | 2739 | 2740 | 2741 | 2742 | 2743 | 2744 | 2745 | 2746 | 2747 | 2748 | 2749 | 2750 | 2751 | 2752 | 2753 | 2754 | 2755 | 2756 | 2757 | 2758 | 2759 | 2760 | 2761 | 2762 | 2763 | 2764 | 2765 | 2766 | 2767 | 2768 | 2769 | 2770 | 2771 | 2772 | 2773 | 2774 | 2775 | 2776 | 2777 | 2778 | 2779 | 2780 | 2781 | 2782 | 2783 | 2784 | 2785 | 2786 | 2787 | 2788 | 2789 | 2790 | 2791 | 2792 | 2793 | 2794 | 2795 | 2796 | 2797 | 2798 | 2799 | 2800 | 2801 | 2802 | 2803 | 2804 | 2805 | 2806 | 2807 | 2808 | 2809 | 2810 | 2811 | 2812 | 2813 | 2814 | 2815 | 2816 | 2817 | 2818 | 2819 | 2820 | 2821 | 2822 | 2823 | 2824 | 2825 | 2826 | 2827 | 2828 | 2829 | 2830 | 2831 | 2832 | 2833 | 2834 | 2835 | 2836 | 2837 | 2838 | 2839 | 2840 | 2841 | 2842 | 2843 | 2844 | 2845 | 2846 | 2847 | 2848 | 2849 | 2850 | 2851 | 2852 | 2853 | 2854 | 2855 | 2856 | 2857 | 2858 | 2859 | 2860 | 2861 | 2862 | 2863 | 2864 | 2865 | 2866 | 2867 | 2868 | 2869 | 2870 | 2871 | 2872 | 2873 | 2874 | 2875 | 2876 | 2877 | 2878 | 2879 | 2880 | 2881 | 2882 | 2883 | 2884 | 2885 | 2886 | 2887 | 2888 | 2889 | 2890 | 2891 | 2892 | 2893 | 2894 | 2895 | 2896 | 2897 | 2898 | 2899 | 2900 | 2901 | 2902 | 2903 | 2904 | 2905 | 2906 | 2907 | 2908 | 2909 | 2910 | 2911 | 2912 | 2913 | 2914 | 2915 | 2916 | 2917 | 2918 | 2919 | 2920 | 2921 | 2922 | 2923 | 2924 | 2925 | 2926 | 2927 | 2928 | 2929 | 2930 | 2931 | 2932 | 2933 | 2934 | 2935 | 2936 | 2937 | 2938 | 2939 | 2940 | 2941 | 2942 | 2943 | 2944 | 2945 | 2946 | 2947 | 2948 | 2949 | 2950 | 2951 | 2952 | 2953 | 2954 | 2955 | 2956 | 2957 | 2958 | 2959 | 2960 | 2961 | 2962 | 2963 | 2964 | 2965 | 2966 | 2967 | 2968 | 2969 | 2970 | 2971 | 2972 | 2973 | 2974 | 2975 | 2976 | 2977 | 2978 | 2979 | 2980 | 2981 | 2982 | 2983 | 2984 | 2985 | 2986 | 2987 | 2988 | 2989 | 2990 | 2991 | 2992 | 2993 | 2994 | 2995 | 2996 | 2997 | 2998 | 2999 | 3000 |
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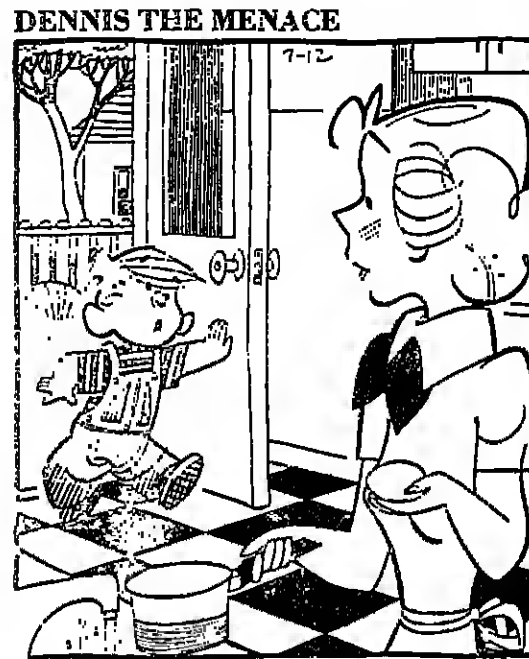
[illegible][illegible]

CROSSWORD



- ACROSS**
- Burns or Macbeth
 - Whie
 - Test answer
 - Brush horse
 - dealer
 - Brink
 - Rank
 - Stradivari's
 - Weapon for a
 - From — Z
 - In difficulty
 - Contrite
 - Lingerie item
 - Theater
 - acronym
 - Like a greased
 - Norman battle
 - Sham splendor
 - Bess Truman
 - Wallace
 - "Common Sense" author
 - Morse
 - Mormon or
 - Waters
 - German city on the Danube
 - Steps over
 - Oh, oh
 - Admonishes
- DOWN**
- Informal conversation
 - Female swan
 - Joe
 - Namath
 - In a troubled state
 - I love: Lat.
 - Fish-eating bird
 - Rodent made
 - Fuss
 - Played the copycat
 - Large-eyed
 - Clamorous
 - Cad
 - Stack, in "The Untouchables"
 - Robert
 - Slips up
 - Blind, in a way
 - Heap
 - In difficulty
 - Eas follower
 - Meg and Amy were little ones
 - Style of painting
 - Smile
 - be your umbrella
 - Waste time
 - Striped equines
 - Oh, oh
 - Make eyes at
 - Bluff, in
 - Warning
 - Diamond great
 - (generally)
 - Party to
 - Ferrara family
 - Beset with
 - Barkley
 - Sniggers
 - quarry
 - Upr
 - Yarn
 - Sacred Nile
 - bird
 - Nothing
 - Glacial ridge
 - Amphibian
 - Like an
 - excellent
 - Talent seekers
 - Toppled
 - Possessed
 - Tamara
 - Meg and Amy were little ones
 - Muslim prince
 - Bay
 - Bator
 - Slangy
 - rejection
 - Legal James
 - and John
 - Sandburg's
 - "Tomb"
 - Haggard opus

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"I DIDN'T KNOW MY FULL NAME WAS DENNIS TROUBLE MITCHELL!"

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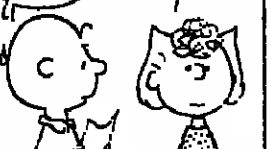
PEANUTS

LOOK, I GOT A LETTER FROM MARCIE... SHE'S AT CAMP AND SHE SAYS SHE'S LONELY...

I WONDER WHY SHE WROTE TO ME...

SHE LIKES YOU THAT'S WHY!

ME? WHY SHOULD SHE LIKE ME?



BLONDIE

I'M READING A FASCINATING ARTICLE ABOUT PSYCHOLOGY...

IT SAYS THAT SOME OF THE PEOPLE YOU'D LEAST SUSPECT HAVE "SPLIT PERSONALITIES"

DO YOU BELIEVE THAT?

ONLY HALF OF ME DOES



BEETLE BAILEY

LOOK AT THIS! THE FIRST UNIFORM I HAD WHEN I JOINED THE ARMY!

AND I CAN STILL GET INTO IT

HE USED TO BE LIKE THAT

HE USED TO BE LIKE THAT



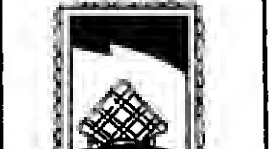
ANDY CAPP

HE USED TO BE LIKE THAT

HE USED TO BE LIKE THAT

HE USED TO BE LIKE THAT

HE USED TO BE LIKE THAT



WIZARD OF ID

I THINK OUR TROUBLES ARE OVER

I THINK OUR TROUBLES ARE OVER

I THINK OUR TROUBLES ARE OVER

I THINK OUR TROUBLES ARE OVER



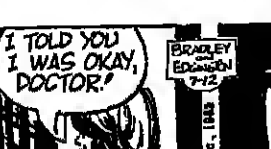
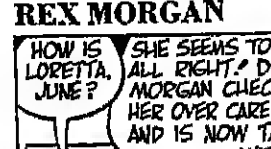
REX MORGAN

HOW IS LORETTA, JUNE?

SHE SEEMS TO BE ALL RIGHT. DR. MORGAN CHECKED HER OVER CAREFULLY AND IS NOW TALKING WITH HER!

PHYSICALLY I DON'T FIND ANYTHING WRONG, MRS. TANDEM!

I TOLD YOU I WAS OKAY, DOCTOR!



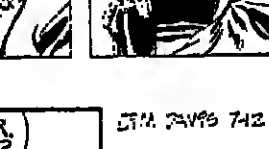
GARFIELD

GO FETCH THE PAPER, WILL YOU, GARFIELD?

THAT'S WHAT I LIVE FOR

HERE YOU ARE, SAHIB

HEV! THIS PAPER IS ALL CHEWED UP!



JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Horat Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GEFUD

EGUSS

WHARTT

GLOBE

Print answer here:

Print answer here:

WEATHER

EUROPE

ASIA

AFRICA

LATIN AMERICA

NORTH AMERICA

MIDDLE EAST

OCEANIA

Print answer here:

Nigeria Halves Plans For LNG Plant Output

LAGOS — Nigeria's projected liquefied natural gas complex will produce about one billion cubic feet of gas a day, about half its originally planned level, when it comes on stream around 1990, officials said Monday.

The Nigerian government had decided to review the project after two of the partners in the venture, Phillips Petroleum and British Petroleum, withdrew in February 1982. The revised scheme was formally approved last month.

The project was approved last month.

The project was approved last month.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

LAND CHOW ARAB

USER BANA OPERA

SCRIVENER CANON

THE WADDLING CROWD

PIKE AND

ADDITION

CONFESSIONS

ANTIDOTE

LET'S GO

ONE

INFLATION

REFERENCE

AMONG

IVES

ACHS

INOB

SEES

LAST

WAS

THE

CANADIAN STOCK MARKETS

July 10

High Low Close Chgs

High Low Close Chgs

High Low Close Chgs

Tokyo

July 11

High Low Close Chgs

High Low Close Chgs

High Low Close Chgs

Singapore

July 11

High Low Close Chgs

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Stockholm

July 11

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July 11

High Low Close Chgs

High Low Close Chgs

High Low Close Chgs

Johannesburg

July 11

High Low Close Chgs

High Low Close Chgs

High Low Close Chgs

Other Markets

July 11

High Low Close Chgs

SPORTS

Brock, Dodgers Break Slumps With 10-3 Victory

LOS ANGELES — Rookie first baseman Greg Brock, batting a rollovered slump, drove in three runs with two singles to help Los Angeles break a five-game losing streak with a 10-3 romp over the Pittsburgh Pirates here Sunday. It was only the Dodgers' fifth victory in their last 17 games.

Brock, having gone 4-for-43 and driven in just seven runs since May 18, delivered a two-out, bases-loaded single in the third to put the Dodgers in front, 4-3. He produced his 39th RBI of the year in the fifth, singling after a walk to Dusty Baker and a single by Pedro Guerrero.

Right-hander Burt Hooton (8-2) limited the Pirates to four hits over the six innings he worked for his seventh straight victory. Dave Stewart pitched 1 1/2 innings of scoreless relief and Steve Howe got the last four outs to earn his ninth save. Former Dodger Rick Rhoden, 6-8, took the loss.

The Pirates used third-inning bases-empty home runs by Marv Lwin and Bill Madlock to break a 1-1 tie.

The Dodgers came back with three runs in their half of the inning. Hooton singled and Derrel

Thomas walked before Baker laced a double off the wall in right-center to cut the Pirate lead to one. Pedro Guerrero was walked intentionally to load the bases; Brock, hitless in his previous 11 at-bats, looped a single to right to bring in the eventual winning run.

Los Angeles scored five times in their last 17 games.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

The eighth, Guerrero's two-run single being the big blow. Madlock had singled home a run in the first, and Guerrero tied the score with his 19th homer of the year to open the second.

Giants 10, Cubs 8

Expos 7, Braves 6

In San Francisco, Duane Knipper singled home two runs in the sixth and Altee Hamaker rebounded from his All-Star drubbing to help the Giants complete a doubleheader sweep with a 4-2 verdict over Chicago. Rocked for seven runs in two-thirds of an inning in last week's All-Star Game, Hamaker pitched a 10-inning game to raise his record to 10-4. He struck out four, walked none and lowered his league-leading earned-run average to 1.72. In the opener, Joel Youngblood's one-out single in the

eight, drove in Johnnie LeMaster from second base and led the Giants to their 10-3 victory.

Cardinals 4, Padres 2

In San Diego, Glenn Brummer capped a four-run ninth with a two-run double, leading St. Louis to a 4-2 decision over the Padres. Loser Gary Lucas (4-5) was the last of three San Diego pitchers.

Mets 7, Astros 5

In New York, Darryl Strawberry hit a two-run home run to break a 5-5 tie and lift the Mets past Houston, 7-5. Hable Brooks started the eighth with a single off reliever Bill Dawley (5-3), and Strawberry followed with his ninth homer of the year. Doug Sisk (3-2) was the winner.

Twins 6, Indians 4

In Minneapolis, Randy Bush's leadoff home run keyed a two-run sixth that lifted Minnesota to a 6-4 victory over Cleveland. Ray Smith's RBI single added an insurance run later in the inning. Al Williams (5-9) was the winner and Ron Davis worked the last two innings for his 14th save.

Yankees 6, Royals 4

In Kansas City, Missouri, Don Baylor and Lou Piniella each had two RBIs and Andre Robertson scored twice as New York beat the Royals, 6-4, to give rookie Ray Fontenot his first major-league victory. Fontenot scattered five hits and struck out one in the 6 1/2 innings he worked.

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6-Day Run's Shared Agonies

Combined Dispatches

NEW YORK — The runners cried after Sunday's finish of the New York Six-Day Run.

So shared was their suffering on the Downing Stadium track at Randall's Island in the East River that they grabbed, hugged and kissed one another in an emotional outpouring. "It would hurt to keep running," said Stu Mittleman, "but it's going to hurt to leave."

Siegfried Bauer, a 41-year-old New Zealander, won the 144-hour race by covering 511 miles. Over the last three days, while the 23 others jockeyed in the standing, Bauer held the first-place position that had been his virtually from the start last Monday.

Mittleman, 32, a fitness consultant from Manhattan, finished second, establishing a U.S. record of 485 miles. Joe Record, an Australian, covering 199 miles in the final two days, came in third with 470. He did two miles more than Jean-Gilles Boussiquet of France.

Lorna Richey of Toledo, Ohio, finished first among the women and 11th overall in setting a U.S. women's record of 401 miles. "I started out with one goal," said Richey, 24, "and that was to break the record."

She finished after the race, but revived a few minutes later. The temperature never reached the mid-90s (about 35 Celsius) the last three days, while it climbed well above that figure the first half of the run.

When the bell sounded signaling the end of the race late Sunday afternoon, the runners, spread about the track, each dropped a sock filled with sand to mark their final positions. They were then assembled at the finish line for a victory lap, forming for a last time an intriguing assortment of people and costumes.

Colin Dixon, a tall Englishman, spent a good part of the race walking in blue pajamas. Dave Dowdle, 5 feet 3 inches tall and hunch-backed, also from England, finished fifth — but sore feet forced him to do the victory lap in a wheelchair. Nathan Whiting, the 12th-place finisher with the straggly beard, carried an umbrella much of the time to shield himself from the sun. And Bauer, thin and seemingly frail, still wore the cap with the oversized bill that gave him the appearance of a cartoon character.

The race was the motivation, said Bauer, who relied on many brief rests and rarely slowed to a walk, while on the track. "Some people may use words like journey, but to me it was a race," he said. "All the runners are my friends, but I was there to win. There was nothing easy about it."

On Saturday evening, the race became one of intrigue and gamesmanship. Runners, after days of adjusting to their body rhythms, began looking over their shoulders to see who was walking and who was running and who was emerging from his or her tent, refreshed from a nap. The "fuel bill" for the run totaled \$12,000.

Fred Lebow, president of the Road Runners club, which sponsored the event, said he budgeted \$2,000 for food but had to spend six times that amount.

At one end of the track, near a row of 24 yellow canvas tents where the runners rested and changed, volunteers prepared scrambled eggs, buttered bagels, and ham and Swiss sandwiches. They handed the plates to the runners, who walked as they ate.

A few minutes after midnight Saturday, Bauer sat on the air mattress in his tent, his body wrapped in towels and sheets. "Where is Boussiquet?" he wondered aloud. Told that Boussiquet was resting, he said, "Good."

Then, as he did every night before going to bed, he took half a sleeping pill. "To calm my head," he said.

Other runners were concerned that Dixon, who began the week strongly but could only limp around the track at the end, would attempt an all-out assault during the wee hours. They did not know that his right knee had swelled, making it impossible for him to run.

By Sunday, the suffering had reached a high point. The runners' knees had become inflamed. The insides of their thighs and their armpits had become chafed red, and their feet hurt with blisters.

Many had become depressed. Geoff Richardson of England, who placed 16th, dropped out Saturday morning, because, he said, he had "lost the nerve."

"It was the constant pound, pound, bang, bang," said Record. "Faced with monotony, the mind cracks. It is probably the body's weakest muscle."

Sunday, while the final minutes were counted down, the runners smiled and made plans for a post-race celebration. "How about a few beers over at Molly McGuire's?" shouted Record as he ran by a group of fellow racers. They all raised a fist, shouting, "You bet!"

Mittleman said that the feeling of camaraderie would not easily dissipate. "All of life has been on this oval track," he said. "The pain was bad, but it was worse off the track. It was actually comforting each time I came back on. I think I will have this nightmare that I leave this stadium and find myself in another stadium, unpacking my gear and staring all over again. That's how much the race has gotten under my skin."

"Life has to go on," said Bauer, one arm cradling a bottle of champagne and the other wrapped around the shoulders of Boussiquet. "But these people — I will miss every single one of them."



Siegfried Bauer

Nothing easy about it.

Sunday's Baseball Line Scores

| AMERICAN LEAGUE | W | L | Pct. | GB |
|-----------------|----|----|------|----|
| Toronto | 41 | 28 | .593 | 0 |
| Baltimore | 38 | 31 | .551 | 3 |
| Detroit | 37 | 32 | .538 | 4 |
| New York | 36 | 33 | .520 | 5 |
| Milwaukee | 35 | 34 | .506 | 6 |
| Boston | 34 | 35 | .493 | 7 |
| Cleveland | 33 | 36 | .479 | 8 |
| California | 32 | 37 | .465 | 9 |
| Seattle | 31 | 38 | .451 | 10 |
| Los Angeles | 30 | 39 | .438 | 11 |
| Chicago | 29 | 40 | .424 | 12 |
| Minnesota | 28 | 41 | .411 | 13 |
| Pittsburgh | 27 | 42 | .397 | 14 |
| New York | 26 | 43 | .384 | 15 |

Major League Standings

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|-----------------|----|----|------|----|
| Toronto | 41 | 28 | .593 | 0 |
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| Detroit | 37 | 32 | .538 | 4 |
| New York | 36 | 33 | .520 | 5 |
| Milwaukee | 35 | 34 | .506 | 6 |
| Boston | 34 | 35 | .493 | 7 |
| Cleveland | 33 | 36 | .479 | 8 |
| California | 32 | 37 | .465 | 9 |
| Seattle | 31 | 38 | .451 | 10 |
| Los Angeles | 30 | 39 | .438 | 11 |
| Chicago | 29 | 40 | .424 | 12 |
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Olympic Organizers Toe Budget Line

By Kenneth Reich

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Peter V. Ueberroth, president of the Los Angeles Olympics Organizing Committee, was not at all anxious to talk about it last week, because he did not want to ruffle any more feelings than had been ruffled already, but there were strong indications that Walt Disney Productions' decision not to produce the opening and closing ceremonies of the 1984 Games was actually an important success for him.

Ueberroth's insistence that Disney commit itself to a set budget for the ceremonies and also agree to pick up any cost overruns had driven the company out of the producer's role, but his stance made it clear once again that he is firm about the private LAOOC's staying on a sound financial course.

There had been, it was learned from other sources, a warning sign of cost overruns at Disney as far back as January, when the committee commissioned models of the Olympic stadiums.

Although the price of the models was originally stated at \$25,000, a final bill for about \$30,000 was presented. Ueberroth paid up, but from then on he was determined to ask

A Book of 'Slimy Lies'

"Where did you read that?"
"In Kissinger's book."

"I think the question we must

"That's not a good reason," I protested. "Suppose someday Hersh chooses to write a similar book about what really went on in the Reagan administration? How would we all feel about that?" I asked.

Drawing on a Lifetime of Emotion, Woman, 73, Succeeds as Artist

Washington Post Serv

In the last six years, she has done more than 150 contour drawings, using a technique in which the artist looks at the object rather than at the paper. She lives by three rules in contour drawing: "One, draw honest lines. Two, if you make a mistake,



Two weeks into class, on the

portrait of herself and her granddaughter Barbara celebrating a messy Thanksgiving dinner of Kentucky Fried Chicken. "I just hate to cook so bad," she says. "I have cooked so many turkey dinners. This was my rebellion."

Her former teacher, Pal Wright, asked to buy her Thanksgiving picture. She declined, but asked if she could buy some of his pottery. He suggested they trade. So Layton compromised. "I told him I'd sell it to him."

Beatles' Tracks Found

Ann Kerr is about to trade her Southern California home with its view of the Pacific for a 105-year-old villa with a view of the Mediterreanean — from war-ravaged West Beirut. She leaves Aug. 1 to join her husband, Malcolm, who took over the presidency of the American University in Beirut last year. He succeeded David Dodge, who was kidnapped last year after the June 6 Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Dodge's fate is unknown.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

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